The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3824. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts of Averill's Great Raid.

Great Destruction of Property.

Affairs in East Tennessee and Virginia.

Trial of Mrs. Allen, of Richmond, for Treason

THE EXCHANGE OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

By last night's mail we received full files of the Richmond papers to the 22d, from which we take the following interesting extracts:

AVERILL'S GREAT RAID.

LYNCHBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 19.

We have but little additional with reference to the Salem raiders. On Tuesday night they surprised and fired into the camp of Capt. WHITE, on Catawba Creek, and captured 17 men and about 100 horses, which were being recuperated. Farmers, who arrived at Buchanan this evening, say that the enemy is within 6 miles of Craig's creek, eighteen miles from Salem, at noon yesterday. Their camp was visible from the mountains. Craig's Creek was raising rapidly yesterday, and impossible to ford, which prevents the enemy's further retreat on the Newcastle road.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LYNCHBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Passengers this evening report that the enemy, finding Craig's creek past fording, changed their course up the Catawba, and camped on Thursday night, ten miles below Montgomery White Sulphur Springs. Their object in taking this route is to strike the Salt Pond road, leading towards the Kanawha Valley. Their capture is confidently expected. Reported skirmishing yesterday at Blacksburgh.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LYNCHBURGH, Sunday, Dec. 20.

A special correspondent of the Virginian, dated Salem, Dec. 18, says that on Wednesday morning the enemy's advance guard charged up the Lewisburgh road, the main body following hard after, with pistols drawn, ready to open fire upon the citizens who crowded the street. They broke open the Post-office, cut the telegraph wires, and then proceeded to the depot, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen awaiting the train. They broke open trunks, destroyed their contents, and set fire to the building. They turned a line of battle and planted a battery of eight pieces of artillery on a hill, to bear on the expected train. When the train came in sight they fired eight shots at it, but it retired without damage. They opened many stores, carried off or destroyed all the goods, burned several barns, one containing a large lot of tallow and oil, and destroyed a quantity of grain. They were piloted by a man named HALL, who was formerly an officer of this parish for Gen. TALIAFERRO. Spring, put deserted soon after and went over to the enemy. The enemy remained here till 5 o'clock this evening. Hearing that Freemen LEE and INGRAM were in pursuit, they left, camping about six miles from town that night. They shot about fifty horses before they left camp, as they had more than they could get along with. Supposing they could not cross Craig's Creek, the way they came, they changed their course, going in the direction of Pincastle. The enemy represented that they had twelve thousand men, but that their force had been divided, and a portion gone in another direction. Among the prisoners captured was Capt. PENNEBAKER, Assistant Quartermaster of the post. Many servants went off with them.

THE YANKEE RAID.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 18.

AVERILL's raid in South-western Virginia is likely to prove an interesting affair. Our fears from him are, that he retreated from Salem on Thursday evening, but reappeared there yesterday morning under circumstances that led to the belief that his route to Kanawha had been stopped by our forces. We are in possession of some facts relative to the movements of our men, which it is not thought advisable to publish just now. It is believed that Averill will attempt to get to Danville and upset the Yankee prisoners captured there.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.

If AVERILL is allowed to escape, the country of Virginia has better be reorganized. Our latest from him is, that he retreated from Salem on Thursday evening, but reappeared there yesterday morning under circumstances that led to the belief that his route to Kanawha had been stopped by our forces. We are in possession of some facts relative to the movements of our men, which it is not thought advisable to publish just now. It is believed that Averill will attempt to get to Danville and upset the Yankee prisoners captured there.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 20.

AVERILL is allowed to escape, the country of Virginia had better be reorganized. Our latest from the military authorities has abundant notice of this raid to have perfected the most elaborate plans. They were informed by Gen. SAM. JONES that AVERILL was advancing on Lewisburgh, with the design, he thought, of tapping the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. This was a week before he reached Salem, in the neighborhood of which town he remained several days. We say nothing of the natural obstacles against which three thousand men would have to contend in making a raid of three hundred miles through a mountainous and thinly-settled country. It would be impossible for them to carry their subsistence with them, and it would appear equally impossible for them to draw it from such a country, which, too, has been very effectually gleaned by Confederate Commissaries and Quarter-masters.

It is proper to mention, in this connection, that it has, for several days, been known here that another body of Yankee cavalry, three thousand strong, were advancing up the valley toward Staunton, with a design, it was supposed, of creating a diversion which might facilitate AVERILL's escape. We have no fears but that this party will be well met and taken care of.

During their stay at Salem, they destroyed three car-loads of commissary and a large quantity of quartermaster's stores, including a considerable amount of leather and a great quantity of produce belonging to merchants of Lynchburgh, stored in the depot, which was also destroyed.

Then, in large fire still, McCLANAHAN's store, and three small buildings were burned, also seventy-five Government wagons. THOMAS CHAPMAN, a citizen, was killed; the prisoner in the jail liberated, among whom were a few Yankee prisoners.

A number of citizens, and some furloughed and wounded soldiers were taken prisoners, but the citizens have returned. A number of negroes were carried off. It is said the enemy's force did not exceed fifteen hundred. Reports of their returning to Salem are conflicting.

EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Monday, Dec. 21.

Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville. The country between Bean's Station and Strawberry Plain has been cleared of the enemy. Only three hundred prisoners were captured in the engagement at Bean's Station, as the men stopped to pillage the wagon train, which was loaded with coffee, sugar, convassed hams and shoes. But for this, many more might have been captured.

Reports from below state that Longstreet and Buckner have surrounded the Salem (raiders, and that the enemy will, probably, be captured. The enemy have burned their wagons and destroyed their artillery, to prevent their falling into our hands. The railroad between this point and Lynchburgh will be in running order by Saturday.

FROM GEORGIA.

DALTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The enemy's future plans are involved in mystery. They have had but few men at work on bridges, and have completed not one railroad bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport. All quiet in front.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

A Lieutenant and five privates were captured on the Rappahannock River, on Monday night. They deny that MEADE has been, or will be superseded.

Four scores of the enemy's infantry and all of his cavalry are busy preparing Winter quarters in Culpeper County, and corduroying the roads. One corps of his infantry, and most of his artillery, have gone behind the Rappahannock River to guard the line of railroad and to Winter.

Heavy rain falling. Roads bad.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 14th remarks:

"A private letter from an officer of the army of Northern Virginia informs us that all is quiet there; that the troops have a plenty to eat, are rather deficient in shoes and blankets, but are full of fight as ever.

Gen. LONGSTREET also reports that the enemy are still falling back from Chattanooga and North Georgia, and thinks they will soon abandon East Tennessee.

We regret we have nothing satisfactory from AVERILL and his raiding party. Some telegrams concerning him will be found in another column. Strong hopes are entertained that, by whatever route he attempts to escape, he will find a lion in his path.

"Miss MARY JANE JOHNSON," says the Richmond Sentinel, "who was detected on Belle Isle, among the Yankee prisoners, dressed according to soldier regulations, has had them substituted at the Castle for a frock, petticoat and crinoline, and looked as though she was again clothed in her right apparel as well as her right mind."

Mr. JOHN MINNIGH, the same who engaged with the Richmond Enquirer, has withdrawn from his late connection with the daily press.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. PATTERSON ALLAN.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 21st devotes two columns to a report of the proceedings in the examination of Mrs. PATTERSON ALLAN, charged with carrying on a treasonable correspondence with persons at the North. The hearing was before Commissioner WATSON, on the 19th inst. The lady was brought into Court promptly at 11 o'clock. As on previous days, she was attended by her husband. She wore a black alpaca dress, black moreine shawl, and dark bonnet. She remained closely veiled during the whole examination.

The case caused great excitement at Richmond, and Gen. WINDER, Mrs. HOGE and other well-known rebels are witnesses for the prosecution. After taking their testimony the case was postponed to the 19th proximo.

As a matter of interest, we append the following warrant of arrest, issued by Gen. WINDER. We also publish below, the letter marked "A," claimed by the rebels to have been addressed to Rev. MORGAN DIX, of New-York, which led to her arrest.

WARRANT OF ARREST.

Confederate States of America, Eastern District of Virginia, at the City of Richmond, to wit:

On this day, 8th of December, 1863, personally appeared before the undersigned, a Confederate States Commissioner in and for the District aforesaid, Gen. JOHN H. WINDER of the said city, who, being duly sworn, saith upon his oath that he believes that the papers shown to him, marked A, B and C, are in the handwriting of Miss CAROLINE ALLAN, the wife of PATTERSON ALLAN, which papers were intercepted; by which act this affiant believes that the said MARY CAROLINE ALLAN is chargeable with treason in adhering to the enemies of the Confederate States, in giving them aid and comfort by writing and sending or attempting to send, a letter of advice and intelligence to the enemy aforesaid, sometime during the month of June, 1863. He, the said J. H. WINDER, prays that the said MARY CAROLINE ALLAN be apprehended and held to answer the said complaint, and dealt with as the law may require.

J. H. WINDER, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

LETTER FROM SANTA TRINITA TO CARO SIGNORE.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 6, 1863.

CARO SIGNORE: I humbly entreat you will hasten to inform your father of the contents of this letter! Oh, friend, in these days of terror, despotism and despondency, one seeks in vain for sympathy in these regions of secession, where every heart seems filled with hatred, malice and revenge—where one hears young women talk of turning over on battle-fields "horrid, nasty, grinning skulls of Yankees," with their dainty feet. Then, for the sake of your country, do what you can to arrest all instigators and abettors of this rebellion. Tell your father that about 11th of this month the Rev. M. D. HOGE will attempt to run the blockade from St. Thomas to Charleston. He has been for some time past in London, where his apparent business was to collect Testaments and Bibles, but where his real object was to write for English journals and exert his influence for the Southern cause. A greater rebel firebrand does not exist. He has friends and sympathizers in Brooklyn, N. Y.; one is Rev. ——, Pastor of some church, and another is ——, who lives or did live on —— street. Mr. —— has a son in the Federal Navy. They are all in full sympathy with the South, and do what they can to promote the cause. Then in Baltimore, everybody there is for the South. Those that stand very prominent are a Mrs. ——, sister to one ——, or ——, Va., a most industrious worker for the cause; a Miss ——, sister of ——, and one Mr. ——, 60 —— ——. His wife will try and get to Ohio. They should all be sent South. The whole family of —— are in constant correspondence with this place. A Mrs. ——, whose husband is in the Confederate army, ran the blockade some time since. She is a spy of the worst character, and ought not to be tolerated in the North. Her mother-in-law is a Mrs. ——. She also expected to go to Philadelphia. Gen. HOLLINS will soon leave here to go to Nassau or St. Thomas, to sail for England, where he expects to take Command of a war-steamer. SWINT has taken the place of Stonewall JACKSON, although he has but one leg. Report says LEE will soon make a forward movement. STUART expects to make a raid from Orange into Pennsylvania.

It is a truth, the rebel soldiers live on rats, and anything else they can get. Corn and wheat, green as grass from the field, are common articles of diet. If the Northern army cannot vanquish such a miserable set of starved and naked wretches, then may the Yankee nation become a by-word with all nations on earth! In the North, inquiries are made forth in the usual characteristic. Here, everything is forwarded to the cause, and one word of remonstrance is instant death.

STONEMAN had within his grasp the plantations of several of the most prominent rebels—SANDS, Secretary of War; ANDERSON, of the Tredegar Iron Works; HOBSON, son-in-law of Gen. WISE; C. C. LEE, brother of Gen. LEE; HARRISON, Colonel at Drewry's Bluff; besides the farms of hundreds engaged in the Southern service. The damage done canal and railroad thus repaired in twenty-four hours after the retreat.

Oh, Sir! the universal cry here is to raise the black flag. Oh! for the hour when the avenging angel shall appear, with torch in one hand and the avenging sword of justice in the other, and consecrate to death and destruction this land and these people, rewarding them with a fate they so richly deserve! When, when will that time arrive? The women and preachers are among the most earnest and determined rebels in the South. They do more to stimulate and keep alive the spirit of rebellion than any other members of society. Many a man wearing the Federal uniform is a traitor, and where the men are true their wives are false. It is this which has so often proved ruinous to the Union cause. Here, every mind, heart and arm are bent to serve the cause of the South. Money, property, crops, everything, is sacrificed for the main idea. Thus the South has been able to maintain its position thus far.

As VALLANDIGHAM has announced himself a prisoner of war, they expect to forward him in City Point, in exchange for some rebel. He wishes to go to Canada in order to influence the vote of Ohio. Put the wretch in Fort Warren.

Oh, friend, watch well, and, I beseech thee, allow no appearance of Southern sympathy in your presence. This letter would be my death warrant if discovered.

"Whatever my fate may be,
Do not weep for me."

Now as then, SANTA TRINITA.

(This letter was inclosed in a white envelope, and directed to "Rev. MORGAN DIX." Both were then placed into a buff envelope and addressed to "Miss H. HAYNES, New-York. In haste." The direction on both of the envelopes was evidently in the same handwriting.)

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—NEGROES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 17.

In the matter of exchange of prisoners, the United States Commissioner has been driven by Mr. OLDS from point to point, from position to position, until, finally, Gens. MEADE and HALLECK have abandoned every point in dispute, except the treatment of negro prisoners. The "Message" of President DAVIS, of Jan. 12, is now made the reason of suspending exchange, notwithstanding that from January to July this "Message" had been in force, and was never once referred to as sufficient cause for stopping the operations of the cartel. The enemy now rest their case upon this "Message." We have already shown that the law of Congress for delivering all negroes and their white officers, captured in arms, to State authorities, for trial under State laws, was too wide in its language, and covered matter that is not within the purpose of an exchange of one man for another.

We notice here the right to say that the enemy are employing in his service a certain class of his people. The composition of armies is a matter belonging exclusively to the authorities of the nation itself. If the Yankees like negro troops, they have the right to employ the free negroes of the United States in their armies, and they have the right to demand for them the proper treatment as prisoners of war. If a nation employs savages in its armies, retaliation is proper and justifiable, not because of the employment of the savages, but for any acts committed by the soldiery not in accordance with the laws of war. So, if the negroes employed by the United States compose a part of those States, and are regularly mustered into their service; in case of their capture, they can be proved guilty of acts not recognized as within the rules of civilized warfare, they are not entitled to the rights of prisoners of war, but may be punished as bandits and robbers. And so of the white troops, under her pathway to do such soldiers.

But the case is different as to the slaves and free negroes of those states, captured in the ranks of the enemy. Their detention is justified by the laws of war; their punishment we can provide for, though we should not like to see any enforced, for the poor wretches have no will of their own, and being forced into the ranks are not responsible for their conduct.

Centuries, then, should we modify the law as to apply only to the slaves and free negroes of those States engaged in the ranks of the enemy. Let us place ourselves right under the laws of war, and leave the consequences to take care of themselves.

If the enemy think proper to leave their soldiers here in prison, because we will not give up our right under the laws of war, to continue their soldiers in prison for our slaves and free negroes, we can do nothing but accept the issue and meet its responsibility. The law, as it now stands, is not within the spirit of the laws of war, and since it is made the last and only cause for suspending the exchange, we hope that it it will be amended, and its provisions confined to the case of slaves and free negroes of those States engaged in arms. Indeed, we see no necessity for any law on the subject.

The Yankees can not forbid to send their negro troops into the field—they have to call to use the thing as reliance can be placed upon them; but of equal authority, they can, and, we verily believe, will, shoot white troops. This is the use that will be made of the negro. Should they be sent to field, and be not in battle, none will be taken prisoners—our troops understand what to do in such cases. If any negroes have been captured during the war, or another in the enemy's ranks, we have not heard of them. We do not think that such a case has been reported. The law is, therefore, useless.

A GUNBOAT BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 18.

We are pleased to learn that on the 1st inst. one Yankee gunboat was blown up in the neighborhood of West Point, on the York River, and another seriously injured. All the crew of the first boat are said to have perished. We have been unable to learn the source of the news.

(There is no truth in the above report.—ED. TIMES.)

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Storm and the Consequences Thereof—A Train off the Track—What Did and What Might Have Happened—Military Executions—A Raid—The Veteran Corps—Recruiting in Michigan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

During the last forty-eight hours a heavy rain storm has prevailed, flooding all of the low land and soaking the ground so thoroughly everywhere that wherever man or animal steps the track is instantly filled with the permeating element, and, therefore, as well may be imagined, an all thoroughfare the traveling is anything but easy and agreeable; the rivers are also very much swollen—so much so yesterday morning as to be unfordable at several important points—indeed, Mountain Creek was so high that six mule teams were carried over the dam just below the Stevensburgh road, and for a time fording on horseback was impracticable at this point. In a word, this army is experiencing to-day all the hardships pertaining to Winter encampments in the field. To add to our discomfiture yesterday, all communication for the whole day was cut off between Headquarters and Washington—a rebel force, under ROSER, it is said, having made a dash upon the railroad Thursday evening, destroying two small bridges over branches of Pope's Run, wounding and capturing some of the men on duty at that point. They did not get away, however, without a greater loss in wounded and prisoners than we suffered. At the time of the attack, six or eight trains were detained between Bristoe and Catlett's Station by reason of the 11:40 A. M. train from Brandy Station having run off the track. These trains were detained until between one and two o'clock A. M., Friday morning, until the wrecking train could come up and repair the track, and if some enterprising commander of guerrillas had known of the exact situation of affairs he could, with a very small force have destroyed a large amount of property besides capturing some prisoners. Indeed, the writer herself, who was a passenger on one of the detained cars heard many of his unwilling companions utter epithets as to the prospect of a raid being made, not at all calculated to quiet the fears of a timid man. For nearly twelve hours the trains remained upon the track motionless—none of the hardest rain-storm of the season prevailing during the time. The persons on board left Alexandria before 12 M., on Thursday, and confidently expected to reach Brandy Station before supper time, the same evening. A few only were provided with a luncheon, and fewer with drinkables—that which a majority of soldiers most ask for when they are generally uncomfortable and everything around disagreeable. The fortunate few, however, [illegible] what they had; a number ventured to walk in the darkness, half a mile from the train, to the house of a citizen, who, on more than one occasion heretofore has extended timely assistance to Union soldiers, —where they were fed as long as there was anything to feed upon in the house—and in this way, all the circumstances considered, fared better than could have been expected. Brandy Station was reached at about 4 o'clock, Friday morning. As the passengers whose tents were distant, and those relying upon finding friends, of whose locality they knew not, had got comfortably seasoned in the cars expecting to be permitted to remain there until daylight, the chilling announcement was made by one in authority, who acted up to the letter, but not, I am sure, the spirit of his instructions, that the occupants must leave, as his orders (for ordinary occasions, no doubt) were imperative—the cars must be cleared and "locked up." There were some strong expressions of opinion made use of at this juncture, but the order was promptly obeyed, and in a very brief space of time the whole crowd of passengers were standing in mud and water varying from six inches to four feet deep. All took to the change, apparently, as naturally as young ducks. Some wallowed miles away to their homes in the fields; half-a-dozen more fortunate than the rest, had faithful orderlies awaiting them with saddle horse or ambulance, while by far the larger portion made their way to the nearest camp-fire, and calmly endeavored to dry themselves while a rain-storm was in full blast. One sutler was brought to the stool of repentance—some may have reason to doubt the statement, but it is strictly true. I do not know that he gave any outward evidence of regret for exorbitant prices charged for goods, but I did hear him assert most positively, that he never would come to the Army of the Potomac again to make money, and that he would sell out to the first comer without asking any bonus. As everybody knows, the times must be very disagreeable when a sutler talks thus. To the soldier, however, the principal redeeming feature of the whole affair was, that there were some twenty or more good loyal citizens in the train wearing white shirts, nice clothes, steeple-top hats, thin boots and rubbers over them. They had heard of the hardships of soldiers—they never awoke to a realizing sense of their hardships until they landed on Friday morning at 4 o'clock, Dec. 16, 1863, in the mud and water at Brandy Station. One of these unfortunates, the second step he took after leaving a car, went into a mudhole up to his knees; with a "By golly," he pulled himself out with great difficulty, only to slip into another hole almost as deep, losing both of his rubber overshoes before he reached anything like firm ground. But the worst of it all was, several other strangers followed in the wake of the first. I last saw a party of these visitors standing in the smoke of a camp-fire, the subject of much merriment to several soldiers eligible to the veteran corps.

Besides the storm and mud, there was another cause for gloom in these camps yesterday. Eleven deserters were to have been executed in obedience to the sentence of a Court-martial. Whether all the delinquents suffered or not, you will have learned ere receiving this by telegraph from another source. Several more soldiers in the different corps will pass through the same entertainment week for the same crime. While it casts a gloom over any command to see a soldier hurried into eternity by order of a Court-martial, still all at the same time admit that the punishment is none too severe for the crime committed. Writing of deserters reminds me of what was told yesterday by a gentleman who has recently been on a hunting expedition in the northern part of Michigan. He alleges that there is a large force of organized deserters in the northern part of that State, who have regular pickets and are determined not to be taken alive. The story does not seem probable, but I give it as a subject worthy the attention of the authorities in Michigan.

The work of rebuilding the three years' men is progressing steadily—much faster indeed than the authorities are prepared to comply with their part of the contract. It is now to say that at least three-fourths of the men eligible to the distinction of belonging to the Veteran corps will join—thus the Spring campaign will open with the size of the Army of the Potomac as a nucleus for the fresh troops coming into the field during the Winter.

Col. TYLER, of the First Michigan cavalry, now commanding a brigade in the Third cavalry division, obtained very a lengthy furlough to go home on recruiting for his regiment, and forty days' time to do it in. This battalion has been reduced, not strong, all veterans, and it is expected will be in the field ready for service by the first January next.

I cannot close this rambling letter without speaking the wishes of the Army that all is quiet on the Rappahannock—and it likely to remain so.

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

THE ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Adj.-Gen. THOMAS has returned from the Lower Mississippi and reported his work, as the great organizer of negro troops. It is stated that he has put in the field 20,000 drilled slaves; that these are in due proportions artillery, infantry and cavalry—the latter mounted on mules; that he has given BANKS plenty 17,000 of them. Men gather from his conversation that he regards these black soldiers as the best in our service. He has 50,000 women and children under his care. They will be placed on abandoned plantations—the women under wages, the children too, but of the lightest work—the houses of the plantations being bound to the fastest care of both. He is leasing the sugar and cotton estates in Mississippi and Louisiana rapidly, and not for stipulated rent, but for a royalty on the produce—64 a bale for cotton of four hundred pounds, one cent a pound for sugar, and five cents a bushel for cane and potatoes. This rent goes into the National Treasury. The farms are healthy, the chief reports too. Gen. THOMAS' report is sent to justify the method of leasing the plantations as he found them, with their gin-houses, boiling-houses, engines, tools, mules and all, as one of economy. There was no time to construct them—not to erect new dwellings for a constitutional Treasury. The General will return to his work almost immediately, going to CHARLESTON, where he expects to organize six regiments of negroes. Thence to New-Orleans; thence to Texas; thence to Tuscaloosa, organizing and arming the slaves everywhere, and examining rigidly the white officers who apply to command them. His theory strongly leans upon the visionary type of the rebels. They sought his life in Natchez, while the guest of Mr. BRANDON. They had troops and artillery in ambush at two points of the Mississippi River to destroy or take the steamer Rocket, on which he was a passenger.

THE ROBBERY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of CORNWALL's robbery in the routing-[illegible] was to be at least $100,000. Very much more he succeeded in, some hours, and in many ways, and [illegible] Taken to the house by two officers, and there kept constantly in their presence, he at last broke down under the mental strain, and indicated where the property could be found. A trunk contained $37,500 in fractional currency, $4,000 in Treasury notes, and a large quantity of other and interest-bearing notes, which he had put away to be [illegible] which were something the matching necessary to their proximate redemption. After the discovery of his robbery, he was kept in a room in the Treasury for two days under surveillance and constant watch. He wrote [illegible] and was [illegible] burned were cut lengthwise through the middle, one half went to Secretary CHASE the other to the Sorter. They were counted and examined according to their denominations, and if they compared with CORNWALL's accounts were returned to his own office to be destroyed by fire. At the last burning, a little messenger boy, who had begged to watch the process, was astonished to see CORNWALL successfully slip a package of the half notes into the side-pocket of his coat as he was throwing them into the furnace. He innocently inquired of a clerk named PLATT if Mr. CORNWALL had a right to do that thing. The game was up. A trap was laid, and the felon walked right into it. His avowed reason for plunging into this systematic robbery, was his conviction that other Treasury clerks, in responsible and confidential offices, were feathering their nests by stealing, and his determination to have a hand in. A salary of only eighteen hundred dollars a year, and a large family, with the immense cost of living here, helped the fool to take the view of his official rights and personal interests. In each package he pocketed there were always one hundred bills. Frequently these were demand notes of fives, tens, twenties, fifties, one hundreds. Unent notes, subsequently received and held back to an amount equal to these vouchers, made his hauls sometimes very great—ten or twenty thousand dollars. Immense preparations for Christmas festivities had been made in his home, and a daughter was soon to be married from it.

A GUERRILLA PARDONED.

The sentence of a Court-martial that a Tennessee guerrilla, Dr. ALEXR JONES, be hung for his numerous crimes, has been disapproved by the President, and the man turned loose.

A SOLDIERS' HOME.

A bill is ready for Congress, on its reassembling, to establish a Soldiers' Home for Volunteers disabled in the service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

THE INDIANS AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

As the terms of the President's emancipation and amnesty proclamations do not in words include the Indian Territory, efforts are being made by the Indian Bureau to adjust the difficulties growing out of certain Indians having made common cause with the rebel Government, and to base the settlement on the principles asserted in these proclamations. Already, the Creeks have negotiated a treaty with this Government, providing for the abolition of slavery among them, as a condition of their being retained in the enjoyment of the benefits which they forfeited by their disloyalty. And similar treaties are contemplated with the Choctaws and Cherokees. The latter, through their own Council, have provided for freeing their slaves, but a stipulation for that end is required in a new treaty.

RE-ENLISTMENTS AND BOUNTIES.

The Adjutant-General's Office has telegraphed to all the army commanders that a law has been passed to the effect that no bounties, except such as are now provided by law, will be paid to any persons enlisted after the 5th of January next. The only bounty provided by law is the $100 authorized by section 8 of the Act of July, 1861. The commanding officers are accordingly required to secure all re-enlistments of veteran volunteers possible before Jan. 5, and give immediate publicity to this circular.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian fleet has left here for Fortress Monroe, and will winter in the roads.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The steamers *Moses Taylor* and *St. Louis* sailed for Panama to-day. The former has 600 passengers. The latter has 600 passengers, and $1,300,000 in treasure for England, and $500,000 for New-York.

Arrival of the Asia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here at 7 P. M.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Additional from Our Foreign Files.

The Proposed Congress—Replies of the Great and Little Powers.

THE PRESS ON REBEL PRIVATEERS.

THE CONGRESS.

REPLY OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The *Epoca* publishes the following as the text of the reply of the Queen of Spain to the Emperor NAPOLEON's letter of invitation to a Congress:

SIR, MY BROTHER: The very important letter you have been so good as to address me from Paris, under date of the 4th of this month, could not but be taken into consideration both by me and my Government. I consider your Majesty's project very happy. He is aiming at the possibility that the solution of the questions in prominent discussion.

In order that calm be restored, may Providence assign to second rank, Majesty the impulses of many hot-headed counsel, and let prudence have the mastery in prominent discussion.

I agree with your Majesty that the position of 1815 was disturbed by the disorder produced by that and subsequent events, which, in fact, [illegible] which is many days have resulted in [illegible] and [illegible] of a movement with great [illegible] a great calamity for peoples, it should be still more to now, on account of the disastrous perturbation that it would produce among nations, every day more closely united by the community of their moral and material interests.

Convinced, by your Majesty, that the method for the assembly of the European Powers is a practice Congress, I do not hesitate to adhere, your Majesty the proposition, in concert with our Government, that Spain will participate therein, either at Paris or any other place that may be chosen for the deliberations, and that Spain will cause her voice to be heard in favor of peace, justice and amnesty, confident that within the Congress, amicable conciliation, the [illegible] and prosperity, in the Old and New World.

I take this opportunity to express to your Imperial Majesty the assurance of my consideration and sincere friendship, with which I am, Sir, my brother, Your Majesty's good brother,

ISABELLA.

THE PALACE, Nov. 24.

REPLY OF RUSSIA.

The following is the text of the reply sent by the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of the Francois to attend the Congress, as published in the *Monitor*:

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: While attaching the most [illegible] state of affairs in Europe and the continuance of an agreement between the Sovereigns to whom the destinies of nations is intrusted, your Majesty expresses the hope which has always been my own. I have made it more than the object of a wish, I have formed therein the [illegible] of conduct I have followed. All the acts of my reign prove my desire to [illegible] a state of [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] settlement. At some as I cannot do so I [illegible] the initiative in making a considerable reduction in our military establishments. During six years, I have forced my people from the [illegible] of Poland, and I have undertaken important reforms, designed to [illegible] development at home and of a pacific policy abroad.

It is only in most events which might threaten the safety and even the integrity of my Empire that I would be [illegible] to resume the [illegible] of my people.

[illegible] able immutability nor in the mutability of political combinations which each generation will be called upon to amend and reconstruct on the impulse of the pressure or interests of the moment, but rather in the practical wisdom which imposes upon all respect for established rights and accomplishes all equitable transactions necessary to reconcile history, which is an inflexible legacy of the past, with progress, which is a law for the present and the future.

Under these conditions, a loyal understanding between the Sovereigns has always appeared to me desirable. I should be happy if the proposition issued by your Majesty may lead to it. But, in order that it may be practical, it can only proceed from the consent of the other Powers, and to obtain this result I believe it indispensable for your Majesty to define clearly the questions which, in your opinion, should become the subject of an understanding, and the basis upon which this understanding would have to be established. I can in my case assure your Majesty that the end which you pursue, that of arriving without shock at the pacification of Europe, will always secure my strongest sympathy.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your Majesty the assurance of the sentiments of high consideration and sincere friendship with which I am, Sir, my brother, Your Majesty's good brother,

ALEXANDER.

TSARSKOE-SELO, Nov. 9, (18th.)

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The following is a summary of the letter of the Emperor of of Austria in reply to NAPOLEON III., dated the 15th November:

"The Emperor acknowledges the important objects of the Congress for the settlement of the political questions at present pending, and the security of the future, but wishes, before taking part therein, to learn with some accuracy the bases and programme of the deliberations of the Congress. Should the questions to be discussed be indicated beforehand, and the Powers agree upon the tendency of the deliberations of the Congress, unforeseen accidents which might overthrow everything would be less to be feared. The dangerous and incurable problems which would create fresh, instead of removing existing complications would then be set aside. This idea is more fully explained in a dispatch of Count RECHBERG to Prince METTERNICH of the same date as the Emperor's letter. It says: 'It is not sufficient to put forward a programme of a negative character on the basis of such important discussions.' The Austrian Government wishes to know how the declaration of the Emperor NAPOLEON relative to the treaties of 1815 is to be understood. These treaties have been partially altered, but are, as far as they have not been altered, they are considered as the foundation of public right in Europe. Some improvements are necessary. Let the French Government point out those it considers desirable. Certain remedies might be more dangerous than the evils themselves. The programme of the Congress must fulfil all the conditions for the maintenance of peace, which is the principal object to be attained."

REPLY OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The following letter has been addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the King of Italy, in reply to the Congress proposition:

"MY BROTHER: The letter which your Imperial Highness has addressed to me is inspired with a grand and generous thought, to which those who understand the tendencies of our epoch will associate themselves.

A permanent struggle has established itself in a great part of Europe between the public conscience and the state of things created by the treaties of 1815. Hence an anxiety which will only increase until European order is constituted upon the basis of the principles of nationality and liberty, which are the very life of modern peoples.

Before a situation so threatening to the progress of civilization and the peace of the world, your Imperial Majesty has become the interpreter of a general sentiment by proposing to convoke a Congress, the object of which would be to effect a durable understanding between the rights of the sovereigns and the just aspirations of the peoples.

I adhere with pleasure to your Imperial Majesty's proposition. My assistance and that of my people are assured to the realization of this project, which would mark a great progress in the history of humanity.

Directly the meeting of the International Conference occurs, I shall hasten to take part in it, either in person or by deputy.

Italy will bring to the Congress the most sincere spirit of equity and moderation. She is convinced that justice and the respect of legitimate rights are the true foundations upon which to establish a new European equilibrium.

My most ardent desire is that the work of wisdom and of concord which your Imperial Majesty has taken the initiative in may contribute to averting the dangers of war and in strengthening the bonds which ought to exist between nations.

I raise this occasion to renew to you the assurance of invariable friendship and high consideration, with which I am, my brother,

Your Imperial Majesty's good brother,

TURIN, Nov. 22, 1863. VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE SUMTER AT QUEENSTOWN.

From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 9.

We yesterday announced the arrival of the *Sumter* (now called the *Gibraltar*) at Queenstown, with a cargo of cotton, consisting of 250 bales, each weighing 300 lbs. The *Gibraltar* commenced her career, last Liverpool for Wilmington, on the 4th of July, having on board two large Blakely guns, each weighing [illegible] tons. One of them is now planted on White Point Garden, and recently, at an elevation of only three degrees, hit a target three miles distant with a shot weighing 7 cwt. On the 15th of August, when in sight of the shores of North Carolina, one of the engines broke down, but was repaired after some delay. On going alongside after the accident, Capt. RAMS discovered three of the blockading squadron, one on the larboard, another on the starboard, and the third directly ahead on the bow, and bearing down on him. Believing it would be running in not otherwise, the Captain hailed the American pennant and ensign and continued his course. This proceeding, together with his ready response to the hail, quite disarmed the suspicion of the steamer on the bow, although Capt. RAMS steered so close as to see the men repairing their hammocks and performing their duties on deck. He then set under the guns of the Confederate battery, Fort Fisher, but could not proceed over the bar for current of the state of the tide. He [illegible] the [illegible] of the Federal flagship, which fired on him and three other [illegible] bore down on nearing the noise of the firing. Forty-eight shots were fired at him without damage. Capt. RAMS detained some time, in the engine room, of the Confederate Government had serious thoughts of taking the vessel again into service. At length he received permission to leave with a cargo of cotton, and, having paid $1,500 to a pilot for the run to Bermuda, he proceeded down the bay, but got aground in the Western Channel and again on the New Inlet. Being at the latter place in dangerous proximity to the blockading squadron, he telegraphed his position up the bay to Fort Caswell, and (three [illegible] each containing twenty men, were sent to his assistance. On the third night he succeeded in getting off, and reached Bermuda in two days and a half. The Captain stated that the following steamers were captured in running the blockade: *Cornelia*, Nov. 11; *Ella*, Nov. 12; *Ellen and Annie*, the 14th; and the *Margaret and Jessie* on the 16th. The *Robert E. Lee* was set on fire on the 14th inst., in order to avoid capture. The *Cygnet* has arrived in Bermuda. The Government stores that at Wilmington and Charleston most kinds of provisions are somewhat plentiful; but tea, coffee, sugar, &c., are very scarce.

THE PAMPERO.

From the North British (Glasgow) Mail.

It seems we have not heard the last of the inquiry as to the character and destination of this vessel. Rather would it appear that it is only now emerging into the prominence it is destined to obtain. In connection with it employment is to be supplied to the gentlemen of the long robe. We learn that the issue of those private and preliminary examinations which have been in progress for some time has been that the law advisers of the Crown have received upon instituting a formal complaint and prosecution. Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS is agent for the defendants, and we understand that a very strong bar has been retained on both sides. It is also said that this is not the only case of the sort likely to become the subject of judicial inquiry in Scotland.

The Blockade of Wilmington.

A STATEMENT BY REAR-ADMIRAL LEE.

MONSTER MONITOR, WILMINGTON, Nov. 25, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In reference to the excessive running of the blockade of Wilmington, as reported to the rebel journals, and, as I understand, to have been the cause of any of the blockading vessels, and that on the night of the 10th inst. She was fired at and hit several times by the *Niagara* and *Britannia*. Also, under date of the 17th, Capt. HOMANS says that "the newspaper paragraph stating that seventeen vessels arrived in Wilmington in one night is entirely destitute of tru

NEW BOOKS.

TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN, by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The announcement of a new volume by LONGFELLOW will stir many hearts with lively anticipations of renewing the springtide of feeling that the poet's earlier works called forth. Nor will they be disappointed in the *Tales of the Wayside Inn*. The slight machinery of the poem, by which a group of friends, of divers countries, tastes, and professions, while away the hours at an old New England rural inn, by the recital of tales and stories, is part of the common stock of literature, and affords opportunity for much sensitive description of the locality and the actors. The tales are of varying length and interest, the most important is the "Saga of King Olaf," in fourteen chapters or cantos, each in a different metre, like FAUSTUS' "Saga." It is condensed from the "Saga of Olaf," in SNORRO STURLESON'S *Heimskringla*, and is a component of LONGFELLOW'S version with the original in a fine poetical study, showing how the poet has seized the picturesque points of the narrative. The student's tale, "The Falcon of Ferverigo," is the well-known story of BOCCACCIO also versified by Leigh Hunt. "King Robert of Cicily," the Student's tale, is taken from an old metrical romance; "Paul Revere's Ride" and the "Birds of Killingworth," are familiar to readers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, but will always be met with pleasure. The last division of the volume, "Birds of Passage," collects the latest fugitive pieces of the author. The book will find its way instinctively wherever the refinement of a true poet are cultivated and cherished.

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr. Illustrated by JOHN ANDREW and A. O. WARREN. 8vo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

Though allied to the annual tribe by its beautiful execution, the interest of this book is perennial and will endure as long as adoration of the beauties of nature's works marks the existence of refined taste and elegant culture. It will interest all classes engaged in the raising of flowers, from the possessors of the aristocratic green-house and conservatory to those whose share of the soil is confined to the contents of the box before their window, or the hanging basket that decorates the cozy room. It is, indeed, one of the greatest blessings connected with horticulture that its kindly influence may be shared by all classes, however humble may be the scale on which it is pursued. The directions given seem ample for all necessary instruction, and an ornamental church is imparted to the volume by a profusion of fanciful illustrations on wood. They will compare, without disadvantage, with any recent home or foreign specimens of the art, and give an air of elegance to the practical prosaic part of the work. The mechanical execution of the volume could, indeed, scarcely be improved, and is highly creditable to the young house who may take the credit of producing a Vade Mecum that will be welcome in every home of refinement.

BITTER-SWEET. A Poem. By J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People." Illustrated Edition, with Engravings from the designs of E. J. WHITNEY. Small 4to. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

It would be difficult to find a work more distinctively American than Dr. HOLLAND'S New-England poem, *Bitter-Sweet*. In its present elegant shape, adorned with the original illustrations of Mr. WHITNEY, and produced with every luxury of printing, binding, and general getting up that the advanced state of the arts will allow, it forms, intellectually, artistically, and mechanically, a true native American production that no one need be ashamed of by comparison with the finest productions of foreign presses. Mr. WHITNEY'S designs, eighty in number, show great variety of character and skill in embodying the creations of the author. He succeeds best in landscape, but the whole series evinces great versatility of talent judiciously employed in illustrating a work that has secured so large a share of popularity as Dr. HOLLAND'S poem. As a Christian book, possessing a distinctive character of its own, (a thing generally wanting to that class of literature,) there is little or nothing in the market that can compete with the present edition of *Bitter-Sweet*.

LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST. MARY'S—A Christmas Book, by the author of "Rutledge," "The Enterlands," &c. 12mo. New-York: CARLETON.

Stories of school life have lately been abundant according to the subtle influence of fashion, as arbitrary in literature as in other things, which throws into one prevailing form the impressions of many independent and unconnected minds. They will always meet with readers—the old delighting to retrace the steps of their youth, and the young finding the routine of their daily life (often irksome enough in reality) idealized and illuminated by the skill of the writer. The anonymous author of "Rutledge" has by works of greater pretension shown her power of dealing with the subject, and the simple and touching tale of "Louie" will probably be a more lasting and general favorite than works of greater elaboration.

QUEEN MAB. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of "Nathalie," &c. Three volumes in one. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a novel that no little author need be ashamed to have attributed to him. Miss KAVANAGH improves with practice, and holds her own successfully among the later crowd of sensation lady novelists. The plot of *Queen Mab* is strikingly original, the characters are well developed, and finely discriminated with minute shades of feeling that only a woman can appreciate or describe. There is throughout evidence of power, and the story often succeeds in through dark and devious ways. Happiness is dealt out with a sparing hand, even to the heroine, *little golden-haired Mabel, the deserted foundling*, whose fortunes are the thread that connects the story, which is almost too prodigal in incident and adventure. *Queen Mab* may be recommended as perhaps the most striking novel of the year.

THE WATER-BABIES—A Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby. By The Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, with Illustrations by J. NOEL PATON. Square 12mo. Boston: T. & F. H. HURRIGAN.

The Professor of Modern History at Cambridge furnishes with equal grace and readiness milk for babes as well as strong meat for men. This charming little book is a fantasia of the wildest character, and as such, will delight those for whom it is written. But there are hints of a deeper significance behind. In the words of the dedication to the Professor's youngest son "and all other good boys," where he says:

"Come read me my riddle, my good little man,
If you cannot read it, no grown-up folks can."

Grown-up folks may possibly discover in it a sharp satire on some prominent modern scientific notions, not forgetting the Darwinian theory of development. Viewed in any light, it is a book that no one but Mr. KINGSLEY could have written.

HOUSEHOLD FRIENDS. A Book for every Season. Illustrated with Engravings on Steel. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

In its holiday garniture of crimson and gold, and its fine portraits of literary authors, this volume may seem to be principally addressed to the eye, but its contents show a fine taste, and the selections that illustrate the accompanying plates are made with a discrimination that stamps it with a permanent value. A suppressed poem of TENNYSON'S, "The Hesperides," "Goblin Market," (entire,) by Miss CHRISTINA ROSSETTI; "The Blessed Damozel," a ballad, by her brother, D. G. ROSSETTI; "Little Scholars," by Miss ANNA THACKERAY; "The Ashen Faggot," one of Tom Brown of Rugby's (HUGHES) Post Stories of English rural life, are only a sample of the good things *Household Friends* offers for acceptance.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By his nephew, PIERRE M. IRVING. Vol. III. 12mo. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

The closing volume of IRVING'S biography conducts the reader through the last twelve years of his life, till he reaches the final scene of all, in the little church of Tarrytown, "loved, wept and honored" by the nation he had so long held enthralled by his genius. The interest of this portion is purely literary, the principal events of the period being the preparation of the revised edition of his works, brought out by Mr. PUTNAM, and the literary history of his *Life of Washington*. There can be no question of the taste with which the author has performed his part, by showing WASHINGTON IRVING to be, through the medium of his correspondence, &c., his own biographer. In this he has happily followed the model set by JOHN WILKS, [illegible] on the model of JOHNSON. By the curious literary detective given, it is shown that IRVING'S works produced the author of his lifetime [illegible] and that the copyrights bequeathed where he died, in last September, has netted to his heirs $94,337. A very full index by Dr. ANTHON to the whole work concludes the volume, which is illustrated with a fine engraving of MARTIN'S portrait of IRVING—the last for which he ever sat.

VARIOUS APPLICATIONS TO MINES, MILLS, STEAMBOATS, RAILWAYS AND AGRICULTURE. With Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Engines of every Class. By JOHN BOURNE, C. E. New and Revised Edition. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The rapid sale of the English edition of this scientific manual, (the last one of 3,000 copies in ten months,) shows the estimation in which it is held by practical men. The American reprint is adapted to the use of this country by the addition of much important matter, and the illustrations are enlarged and improved. In its present shape, it is unquestionably the best existing guide to the construction and management of the steam engine.

—Three *Little Pet Books*, each containing a pleasant story with a moral, by AUNT FANNY, have been published by KELLEY & BROWER, No. 637 Broadway. The authoress has achieved very marked success hitherto in writing for children, as her series of Nightcap books abundantly proves. This new series has the peculiarity of being written wholly in words of one syllable, a most difficult undertaking, but one in which AUNT FANNY has succeeded admirably. The books are very amusing and instructive, and cannot fail to be popular.

—SHELDON & Co. have published several very interesting books for the young. *Walter's Tour in the East* is one of them, in which the young traveler is taken to Jerusalem. *A Visit to the Isle of Wight*, by ANNETT, is another. The style of both these books is very easy and graceful, and their contents is highly instructive.

—The APPLETONS have sent us four little books for children—*Pleasure and Profit*, *Keep a Good Heart*, *The Pet Bird*, and a little treatise on manners at home and abroad, which cannot fail to be useful. They are all very neatly bound.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

RICH AND HUMBLE, or THE MISSION OF BERTHA GRANT. A Story for Young People. By OLIVER OPTIC. 12mo. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.
THE FARMER BOY, and HOW HE BECAME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. By UNCLE JUVENIS. Edited by WILLIAM T. M. TRAVITS. 12mo. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.
SPECTACLES FOR YOUNG EYES. MOSCOW. By SARAH W. LANMAN. 16mo. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.
ADVENTURES OF DICK ONSLOW AMONG THE REDSKINS. A book for Boys. With Illustrations. Edited by WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.
THE BRUMMER BOY. A Story of BURNSIDE'S Expedition. By the author of "Father Brightnose." 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.
EDITH PRESCOT, or LESSONS OF LOVE. Being Aunt Bertha's Visit to the Elms. A Story for Children. By EMMA MARSHALL. 12mo. Boston: A. WILLIAMS & Co.
A BUDGET OF FUN FOR LITTLE FOLKS. By AUNT MAGGIE. 16mo. Boston: W. K. LORING.
VERONICA, or THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER. By the author of "Kurt Keigler." 12mo. Boston: A. K. LORING.
JEAN BELIN, or THE ADVENTURES OF A LITTLE FRENCH BOY. By ALFRED DE BREHAT. Translated from the French. 12mo. Boston: A. K. LORING.
THE SANTA CLAUS BOOK OF GAMES AND PUZZLES. 12mo. New-York: JOHN F. TROW.
STORIES OF OLD, or BIBLE NARRATIVES SUITED TO THE CAPACITY OF YOUNG CHILDREN. By CARONIA HARDY. 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.
PETER PARLEY'S OWN STORY. From the Personal Narrative of the late SAMUEL G. GOODRICH. (Peter Parley.) With Illustrations. 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

The above round dozen of books for Young People will show how admirably every taste is catered for by our Publishers. The crowded state of our columns prevents a particular examination of each, but purchasers can scarcely go wrong among such a variety of juvenile novelties from houses of established reputation.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Mrs. SOMERVILLE, the authoress of *The Connection of the Physical Sciences*, *Mechanism of the Heavens*, &c., though now in her *eighty-third* year, has nearly completed another important book, embodying the latest discoveries concerning the constitution of matter. It will embrace chapters on the solar spectrum, heat, electricity, the correlation of forces, and the constitution of the minute atoms of animal, vegetable and mineral substances, and will afford an example of the highest mental activity at a period of advanced life very rarely if ever equaled.

—While the great prizes of literature have increased to a value never before attained through the present general diffusion of books, the average reward of literary workers in general is still anything but satisfactory, particularly in the abstruser branches. The counsel of the English Literary Fund, in making their report of authors solvent during the last year, remark: "It is unquestionable that in the present age some branches of literature have obtained signal remuneration, but its graver provinces are but a barren inheritance, while works of imagination are munificently *encouraged. All that vast and lofty region which belongs to science and learning is comparatively unproductive. The philosopher, the mathematician, the* classical scholar and the divine stand but on the verge of that opulent stream which swells around the more favored literature." The fifty-four applicants relieved by the Society in the past twelve months, they say, would afford striking illustrations of these facts, were they not strictly confidential. As an instance of the contrary fate where well-directed and intelligent labor meets with its due reward, we may mention that it is asserted on credible authority that Mr. JOHN FRANCIS KIER secures for the American copyright of his *History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, from Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co., ten thousand dollars, and from Mr. MURRAY, seventeen hundred pounds sterling for the English edition, making at present rates a total of over twenty thousand dollars for a single work.

—ALFRED TENNYSON has departed from his usual reticence in favor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, the current number of which for December contains specimens of experimental efforts by him in the classic metres—hexameters, pentameters, &c.—apropos to the controversy waged a short time since between Mr. ARNOLD, Prof. NEWMAN and others, as to whether they were really capable of being naturalized in English. He also offers a sample of a translation of HOMER in blank verse.

—A new series of HUMBOLDT'S correspondence has just appeared, much more satisfactory to the admirers of the philosopher than his letters to VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, published two or three years since. It comprises his letters to HERMANN BARNEMAN, the celebrated physical geographer, and extending as it does from 1825 to 1856, forms a complete history of geographical science and discovery for a period exceeding thirty years. There is yet a chance that HUMBOLDT'S library may be secured for the United States. After his death a liberal offer was made for it by Dr. COGSWELL, in behalf of the Astor Library, but he was outbid by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, the American literary agent in London, who became the purchaser. Mr. STEVENS is now in the United States for the purpose of disposing of the collection, and has printed a sumptuous catalogue raisonné of its contents, which is in itself a valuable literary monument. In spite of the high rates of exchange, the great abundance of money renders it probable that this library—peculiarly important to America—will speedily find a purchaser.

—It is a usual remark with book buyers this Christmas season that the enterprise of publishers has hardly kept pace with the demand for fine books, and that there is a capacity in the community to absorb far more than is produced them to illuminated and ornamental literature. It must be remembered, however, that the recovery from past depression in the book trade is comparatively recent, while the [illegible] of a year, [illegible] book, and [illegible] of years, that a [illegible] hard, but can scarcely in any case be limited. As might be expected, photography seems gradually superseding the various styles of engraving, and the most expensive works of the season, as Messrs. APPLETON'S *Lights and Shadows of New-York Pleasure*, Mr. CARLETON'S *Illustrations of the Central Park*, and others, are illustrated in that art, the limits of which in its varied application, are by no means yet reached.

—The new Anthropological Society of London is active in the diffusion of knowledge concerning its particular branch of science. Its edition is a quarterly journal, of which two numbers have appeared. It has recently issued a translation of the *Introduction to Anthropology* of Prof. THEODORE WINTZ, of the University of Marburg, one of the most able of German philosophical teachers, but hitherto unknown to English readers. It is a review of the whole subject of ethnology, embracing language, historical analogies and archæological investigation, and arriving at conclusions supporting most positively the unity of the human race. It is a great text-book of a science, such as only Germany now produces, and will be welcome to all who take an interest in the study.

—The completion is at last announced of Sir WM. HAMILTON'S long interrupted edition of *The Philosophical Works of Thomas Reid*. The volume published some twenty years back broke off in the middle of a sentence, but through the editorial care of Rev. H. L. MANSEL, the conclusion of the supplementary dissertations has been obtained from Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON'S papers, with a preface, numerous [illegible], &c., now first published.

—Among the American books just issued in London is *The Life and Times of Bertrand du Guesclin*, a History of the Fourteenth Century, by D. E. JAMESON, of South Carolina. Mr. JAMESON is yet unknown to fame, and has selected a subject in the biography of the stern and simple old warrior who freed France from English rule, of considerable capabilities. It will be published in a style usually suggestive of an author's love for his literary offspring; "printed with old-faced type, on HALL'S best toned laid paper, with portrait in ornamented binding"—and formed into two volumes, 8vo.

—Another American book, for whose first appearance in England probably very good reasons might be given, is *My Imprisonment at Washington, including my Journal kept at the Old Capitol Prison there*, by ROSE GREENHOW, in one volume. Those who remember Mrs. GREENHOW in society at Washington, many years back, will not be surprised to hear that it contains "a portrait of the author." The book is said to be its extensive violence of tone to defeat its own object.

—The forthcoming *Life of Josiah Wedgewood*, the founder of the English manufactory of pottery, in its artistic and commercial relations, is understood to be, as an industrial biography, scarcely second in interest to Mr. SMILES' *Life of George Stephenson*. The family papers and correspondence of WEDGEWOOD have been intrusted to Miss ELIZA METEYARD, (who, under the signature of "Silver Pen," has been a popular periodical writer,) and the work will appear in two volumes, 8vo, with numerous fine illustrations.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Murder of a French Officer—Japan and the Civilized World.

KANAGAWA, JAPAN, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Complicated as our relations with this country have been for the last year, still new difficulties are almost daily arising, which must ere long bring matters to a crisis. The system of political murders and assassinations which have occurred from time to time since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, (numbering, including the last, some ten or a dozen,) had yesterday another added to the list—not unequaled by any previous one in barbarity, brutality, and cold-bloodedness. The facts in the sad case as far as our information goes up to the closing of the mail, are the following: There is a pleasant country road some two miles and a half from the town of Kanagawa, where, from its retirement and secluded nature, foreigners have been accustomed to take afternoon rides or walks. It being anything but what may be called a public thoroughfare, (unless the Tokai-do, the great road to Yeddo, from the southern part of the Empire, and where the last murder occurred,) no one ever dreamed of, anything but safety and perfect security in frequenting it. Indeed, we never remember, though we have passed over it many times, seeing anything stirring on it, but country pack horses, and farmers going to and fro from market. It was on this road, while riding quietly along about 2 P. M., a Lieutenant belonging to a small body of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, stationed here by the French for the protection of the settlement, was assassinated by three Japanese armed with swords. He was entirely alone and unarmed, and probably made no defence whatever. So quick and unerring must have been the assault that, though he was mounted and his assailants on foot, he failed to make his escape, even for a short distance, but to all appearances was killed almost instantly. His wounds, numbering six or eight, were fearful, any one of which would have proved fatal. When found, his right hand (the arm being severed completely from his body) was grasping a portion of the reins which had been cut away. In this, as in every case of assassination that has occurred here, the fearful and terrible effects of the two-handed *sword wern by all Japanese officials, can hardly be* described. Bone, muscle and sinew seem to have melted as it were before it, and the largest limbs of the body are severed as cleanly as if they were but straws. We have seen the body nearly cut in halves by a single blow, beginning at the side of the head and neck, and passing nearly to the pelvis. As soon as the news of the murder was brought in, the Governor notified all the Consuls of the different Treaty Powers that a foreigner had been cut down—it not being yet known to what nationality the victim belonged. Several parties, accompanied by Japanese officials, sent by the Governor, immediately went in search of the body.

Col. G. S. Fisher, United States Consul, with his Marshal, were the first to arrive at the spot where the outrage was committed, and superintended the transportation of the mangled remains to town, where they arrived just at dusk.

Before entering the place, however, he was joined by a company of the murdered Lieutenant's own guard, the French Minister, the Consuls of the other Treaty Powers, and a number of citizens, who filed in solemn procession through the streets to deposit the body at the headquarters of the French forces. There is a significance in this new outrage which cannot be overlooked by us who reside here. This is mainly to be found in the fact of its having been perpetrated in such an out-of-the-way, retired place, giving no unmistakable evidence that assassins are prowling about in the vicinity of the settlement, ready to pounce like wild beasts upon any who may venture out of its precincts. We are restricted now, in effect, to the town, laying within the moto and guard-houses, as we do not imagine any one will venture out alone and unarmed to any distance for some time to come. Going out in parties of four or five may still be unattended with much danger if well armed. The Japan Government have given us repeated warnings that it is not safe to go out into the country, and now we begin to feel it to be true. The conjecture is, that the assassins were the followers of one of the Princes who have been in collision with our naval forces within the last six months. It remains now to be seen what the French will do. They are a fighting people, and are quick and terrible in their retributions and reprisals. But the question is, who are the offenders? Is the Government to be held responsible for the acts of its hostile Princes? It has declared it has not the power to bring subjects of such Princes to justice, let the outrages committed be what they may. As we said before, this must hasten on the contest. The Japan Government must choose whether it will accept foreign alliance to put down these rebel Princes, or it must be itself responsible for the acts of their subjects and give satisfaction, or incur a foreign war of all the Treaty Powers combined. This is the first French subject that has been assassinated, and he is, we believe, too, the nephew of the Admiral now here. We await with anxiety the development of the affair. I-SHI-YA.

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible]

United States District Court—Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Antonia and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off Cape San Blas, Fla., on Jan. 6, 1862, by the United States schooner Kittatinny. The vessel and cargo were appraised to the use of the United States at the appraised value of $76,348. The vessel was released by publication, and a claim and answer was filed on behalf of J. and T. Johnson, of Liverpool, as owners of ship and cargo.

The vessel had a certificate of British registry endorsement, dated Oct. 16, 1862, stated that George Wing, of Liverpool, was the owner of her. The charter-party agreement was made at Liverpool, Oct. 2, 1862, for a voyage to Havana and Nassau and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. There was a charter of the vessel by Wing to J. & T. Johnson, the claimants, for a voyage to Nassau and Havana. There was no mention made in the papers of any destination to Matamoras, or of any design to deliver the cargo elsewhere than at Nassau. The cargo was an assorted one, and included also some articles that were contraband of war. The master of the vessel testified that the vessel was bound to Matamoras, but when captured she was on her way back to Havana in consequence of having to throw coal overboard to lighten her in heavy weather, and that she had been at anchor waiting for daylight to see the land, as having been driven back northward in heavy weather; he wished to ascertain about his chronometer before returning to Havana, and had just raised his anchor when the capturing vessel came in sight. He believed his cargo was consigned to order on arrival at Matamoras. He expected instructions there from his agents at Nassau, and should have waited for instructions before disposing of his cargo. He had taken a Gulf pilot on board, but did not know his name, or that his status was entered in the log-book. He was chased 13 or 14 hours, and changed his course during the chase about 2½ points.

The testimony of the Mate and the carpenter directly contradicted that of the Master, and proved that the destination of the vessel was Mobile. They prove the taking on board a pilot who was a resident of Mobile; that there were no clearances; that the Master at Havana to keep silence about the destination of the vessel; that the Mate was told by the Master, after leaving Havana, that "it was none of his business" where she was going; that the Mate had never heard that she was going to Matamoras, and the vessel was wide of the course given on her papers when she was captured; and that the Master, on several occasions fourteen points on the appearance of the capturing vessel. Thirty-one shotted guns were fired at her before she came to. Her log-book showed her course from Havana till she anchored close to in the Florida coast, in five fathoms water, to have been generally northwest, or northwest by west.

Held by the Court—That, from all the facts, it is very clear that the vessel was engaged in endeavoring to enter the port of Mobile, in violation of the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

For the United States, Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Messrs. Martin & Smith.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

INTERNAL REVENUE—FAILURE TO MAKE RETURN.

The United States vs. *Henry Brewer.*—This was an action against the defendant, who is a boot and shoe maker in Wall-street, to recover the penalty of $200 provided by the Internal Revenue Act for failing to comply with the requirements of the 68th section of the act, and make the return to the Assessors, which is required to be made every month.

The jury, under the charge of the Judge, rendered a verdict in favor of the Government.

For the United States, Mr. Smith; for defendant, Mr. Tillotson.

UNDERVALUATION—INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

The United States vs. *One Bale of Fitch Skins, &c.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation of them by the importer on entering them for payment of duty. The goods were imported from Antwerp, and came here by way of Rouse's Point. On their entry here and appraisal the appraisers fixed their value at one hundred per cent, more than the invoice and brought this suit to forfeit the goods. The claimant set up that he was ignorant himself of the requirements of the law, and had acted under the instructions of a Custom-house broker, and without any intention to defraud the Government.

The jury, however, on the evidence found a verdict in favor of the Government forfeiting the goods.

For the Government, Mr. Smith; for claimant, Mr. Joachimsen.

UNDERVALUATION—FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC.

The United States vs. *One Case of Silks (N. S.).*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. The goods were imported from Switzerland in January, 1863, consigned to Nast & Schoppe, of this City. Upon appraisal here they were advanced by the appraisers more than 25 per cent above the value stated in the invoice, and thereupon the goods were seized and this suit was brought.

The evidence on both sides went to this question of the value of the goods. The Government called several merchants whose testimony sustained their *claim as to value, and the claimants gave the evidence* of the consignors and other merchants in Zurich, whence the goods were shipped, and also of one merchant who had bought such goods here before, that the invoice was correct in stating the value, because the goods were not merchantable, but were to be made up with oil in them, as that they were not worth so much as they seemed to be, but were calculated to deceive the public.

The jury found a verdict for the claimant. The counsel for the Government at once gave notice of a motion to set the verdict aside, as against the weight of evidence.

For the United States, Mr. Allen; for the claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 24.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *N. S. 11 Cases of Silks.*—In this action it was sought to confiscate a quantity of silks imported in January, 1863, from Zurich, by the house of Hirzel & Bourgeois, of that City, and consigned to Nast & Schoepp, of New-York, on the ground that they were fraudulently undervalued in price.

The claimants set up that the goods were not a merchantable article, were heavily surcharged with dye and oils, and were shipped to the United States in a very depressed state of the continental silk market. The shippers and two silk commission houses of Zurich testified to these facts, and also that the goods were not worth in Zurich what they were invoiced at.

The Government produced their official examiner, Mr. Pennimen, and as merchant experts Messrs. Constable, Aschman, Doler & Gourd, who, on a formal appraisement of the goods in question, fixed the value at an average of about twenty-five per cent, *but in making their appraisement they did not appear* to have regarded the fact that the goods were very heavily charged with dye.

The jury under the charge of the Court returned a verdict acquitting the goods.

Mr. Allen for United States; Messrs. Kaufmann, Frank & Wilcoxson, for claimants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mexican town on the Rio Grande, opposite Brownsville, is called Matamoros—the last syllable written with an O; but outside of Mexico it seems always written Matamoras, which is a calumny on the chivalry of Spain. The place was named after the Mexican hero, Gen. MATAMOROS, who was, doubtless, descended from some valiant slayer of infidels in the old country, for the name, rightly spelled, signifies Kill-Moors, but when written Matamoras, it means Kill-Mooses women. As I suppose myself to be descended from old Mr. Kill-Moors, I view the misspelling of his name as a reproach on the family, and beg you to will exhort the public to correct it. The wrong name occurs repeatedly in LINCOLN & Co.'s correspondence on blockade running; and I would admonish that concern in particular to correct the abuse, for the chivalry of Georgia ought to respect the chivalry of Granada.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFINO MATAMOROS DE ALFARSERO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

(OFFICIAL.)

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863. 7 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, [illegible] City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

In the absence of the President, at roll-call Councilman Gross moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the building of an extension to the house of Engine Company number Fifteen, of twenty feet, to be the full height of the house, also to make the necessary alterations, and fit up the cellar of said house.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars, being in full for carriages furnished by him on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman Lewis Sprague, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the salary of the first Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two thousand dollars, to take effect from first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That early and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks repaired on Twenty-third street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise therefor, and [illegible] ordinance therefor be prepared.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Butz and H. Conklin, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, for coaches furnished at the funeral of the late Alderman Brennan.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to G. O'Donnell to construct a stoop in front of his premises, number seventeen Catherine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Fifth Regiment Band, for eight hundred and eighty-four dollars, in full payment for the annexed bills for music furnished.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Samuel S. Shalhouter to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two Avenue B, corner of East Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By Councilman Brady—

Bill of Thomas Lynch, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORT.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Stephen Geoghegan, for fitting up Seventh Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas E. Lynch, for fitting up Ninetenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of B. K. Murphy, for fitting up Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of E. S. Morris, for relief from assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. S. Morris, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty-seven, to be in full payment for assessment for sewer in Seventeenth-street from Avenue A to East river, and to take receipt therefor, and charge the amount to account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Bill of Patrick Keating, amounting to twenty dollars, for furnishing carriage for the use of Colonel Buckingham.

By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that Henry Brockman and John W. Brockman, owners of the real estate situate between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, East River and Pitt, be allowed to fill in, grade and build the usual bulkhead to the exterior bulkhead line, as established by the Harbor Commissioners, and also to erect and build to the exterior river line so established, the piers at the end of said streets of the dimensions, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at their own expense.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas White to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of his premises number two hundred and fifty-three West Thirty-fifth-street, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Harlem Gas Company be and they are hereby directed to place gas lamps on the country road leading from Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, to the institution of the Sacred Heart, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be and the same is hereby given to the Knickerbocker and New-York Gas Companies, to continue their signs in front of their places of business, number four hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty and four hundred and forty-two Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Francis C. Hall and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Mr. William Earle to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises, southwest corner of Varick and Vesey streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and Board of Councilmen December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and approved by the Mayor December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casey, for one hundred and fifty dollars, for fifty days excess of inspection fees, and that the Comptroller declines to pay the same, as, in his judgment, the resolution failed to receive the votes of votes designated by the Charter, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casey, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being for fifty days excess of inspection fees at three dollars per day, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the truck of Hook and Ladder Company number Two to be rebuilt.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that at the late destructive fire on Seventh-avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets, Mr. John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty, did, in the most generous, noble and daring manner, at the imminent risk of his own life, rescue an infant child and her sister from an upper story, and through flames and smoke bore them safely to the arms of the agonized mother; and that it is proper and right that the Common Council should recognize all such brave acts, not only by commending them as deserving thanks and kindly acknowledgments, in order to produce a generous rivalry on such occasions, but in a more substantial testimonial of their appreciation of the act, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrants in favor of John Brown for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for his noble conduct, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Abraham Dezoe, for compensation for damages arising from change of grade in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground for a location for a Hose Company Number *Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and* Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, stating that William Roach, late Assistant Health Warden, Nineteenth Ward, died on the sixth day of November last, leaving his family in destitute circumstances, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of said William Roach the salary of said officer for the months of November and December, each amounting to one hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution passed the Board of Councilmen October twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Board of Aldermen December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, appropriating five hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing a sword, sash and belt to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the Comptroller has declined to act on such proceedings, in consequence of but eleven members of the Board of Aldermen voting vested in the affirmative the adoption of said resolution, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Tiffany and Company for the sum of five hundred dollars for purchasing sword, sash and belt, in order from Commission, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Hook and Ladder Company number Four, said location to be within the following bounds: Washington-street on the east, Washington-street on the west, Cortlandt-street on the north, and Cedar-street on the south.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to alter and fit up the premises number two hundred and eighty-four Greenwich-street, for a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Charles Hock and W. S. Lynns, for services rendered in the receiving of various regiments.

By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, first, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Cooper, one of

McCahill, Massey, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones—1.

Councilman Sandford called up General Order nine hundred and sixty-six, being a resolution that the Clerk of this Board of Councilmen be directed to appoint a messenger pro tempore, to perform the duties and services of said Board, such appointment to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the salary thereof to be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for the time he shall be employed out of the appropriation for City Contingencies, and to be provided for in the future under the head of "Salaries—Legislative Department."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Henry, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Reper, Houghlin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number nine hundred and sixty-one, being a report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Fourth-avenue, at Harlem River, be opened according to law, and that it be deemed to be the Corporation line, and directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry into effect the provisions of the resolution.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Henry, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Reper, Houghlin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Councilman Sandford called up General Order number nine hundred and thirty-four, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by both Boards of the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor on the twenty-third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, relieving Patrick Coyle from an assessment of three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-nine cents for the work of regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second-street, which amount the Comptroller declines to allow, for the reason that the said resolution received only twelve affirmative votes in the Board of Aldermen; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to allow the said Patrick Coyle the amount of the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, as a donation, to be applied by the said Patrick Coyle in payment of an assessment charged upon his property for the work of regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second-street, which amount the Comptroller declines to allow, for the reason that the said resolution received only twelve affirmative votes in the Board of Aldermen; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to allow the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, as a donation, to be applied by the said Patrick Coyle in payment of an assessment charged upon his property for the work of regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second-street, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Reper, Houghlin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

Councilman Keenan moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, twenty-fourth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the twenty-fourth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1863.
Two o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Chlipp, Jeremiah, Hardy.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Hall, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last session and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the twenty-eighth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1863.
4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Forest, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Eyre, Webster, Gross, Reper, Houghlin, Gaw, Haviland, McCraith, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce.

On motion the Board adjourned, to meet on Monday, twenty-eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Bulletin at the Stock Exchange. ... Dec. 24, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6-20s. Cp.	101⅞	300 Rud. R. R.	120⅞
30,000 do ...	101⅞	100 do ...	120⅞
2,000 Brook'n C. 6s W. L.	110	2500 Hudson R. R. S'p.	93
1,000 Virginia State 6s.	62	100 Harlem R.	57
5,000 Mo. St. 6s ...	60	500 do ...	58⅞
5,000 do ...	59⅞	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	32
4,000 M. Co., 1st to M.	62	50 Reading R.	81½
2 Bk. Cl. ...	82	500 do ...	112⅞
1,500 Cal. State 7s.	88⅞	200 Mich. Cent. R.	120⅞
3,000 do ...	128	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	52
10,000 Erie 6th M. B.	87⅞	200 do ...	52 52⅞
1,000 C. B. & Q. 8s 1st.	126	100 do ...	s10 51⅞
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	106⅞	100 do ...	51⅞
200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	119	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	52
1,000 U. S. 5s Cpn.	105⅞	50 Panama R.	132
5,000 C. R. I. & P. 6s.	91	100 Ill. Cen. R.	115⅞
1,000 Col. & Chic. 2d M.	102	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	116
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	100 do ...	116
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	100	100 do ...	s30 116⅞
4 B'k of Com'ce ex-d.	103	400 Cl. & Pitts. R.	56⅞
40 Am. Ex. Bank ...	107	100 do ...	56⅞
2,000 Amer. Gold ...	151⅞	100 do ...	56⅞
20,000 do ...	151⅞	100 Cal. & Chi. R.	35⅞
20,000 Cents. Nat. Frt.	45	100 do ...	s30 35⅞
300 do ...	45⅞	100 do ...	35⅞
100 Pacific Mail ...	s30 137	100 Chi. & N. W.	s30 75
300 do ...	81⅞	100 do ...	75
50 Wyom. V. Coal ...	65	100 do ...	s10 75⅞
50 Quick. M. Co. ...	s30 35	100 do ...	s30 75⅞
100 do ...	35	200 do ...	b10 75
50 do ...	s30 35⅞	200 do ...	s30 75⅞
100 do ...	b10 35	100 do ...	b30 75
100 do ...	35	100 do ...	75
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 92	100 do ...	s30 75
100 do ...	92	100 do ...	75⅞
200 Erie R.	97	100 do ...	s30 75
200 do ...	97⅞	400 do ...	b5 75
100 do ...	s30 97⅞	100 do ...	75
650 do ...	97⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	47
200 do ...	b4 97⅞	100 do ...	47⅞
300 do ...	97⅞	100 do ...	47⅞
100 do ...	s30 97⅞	100 Mac. & C. 1st Pf.	s30 40⅞
10 do ...	100	100 do ...	40⅞
100 Erie Railroad Pf.	105		

THURSDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Brokers made half a holiday of Christmas Eve to-day. The Board adjourned over to Saturday forenoon, after making the customary appropriations for Christmas charities. The meeting at the Public Board also adjourned over at 1½ o'clock P. M. There was some outside business done on the Street at a later hour, but without alteration in prices, which, on the Railway list, ruled with much steadiness through the forenoon. On Government Stocks the demand was good at full rates. Among the miscellaneous shares there was a sudden decline of 5@6 ⅌ cent. in Almaden Quicksilver, ascribed to a rumor that the Company would encounter difficulty in settling their boundaries with the United States Government. But this, we are disposed to believe, should be taken with very great allowance as to any serious or permanent influence on the stock by actual holders. The following prices were made at the close of the market, in comparison with last night. Gold and Exchange ruled a fraction lower than yesterday, and closed 151½ and 166½@166 respectively. There was a rise of 3 ⅌ cent. on Hudson River Shares. There was a partial recovery from the extreme decline on Quicksilver:

	Bid	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Gold Coin	152¼	151⅞	Mich. Central	120¼	120⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	62⅞	63⅞
N. Y. Central	92⅞	92¾	Mich. Central's 8s	111⅞	111⅞
Erie	107⅞	107⅞	Illinois Cen.	116⅞	116⅞
Erie Preferred	82⅞	82⅞	Pittsburgh	106	106
Hudson	52	52⅞	Fort Wayne	92⅞	93⅞
Cumberland	37	38	Rock Island	116⅞	115⅞
Harlem	56⅞	58	Galena	107⅞	108
Canton	53⅞	53⅞	Reading	112⅞	112⅞
Tenn. Cop. Soc.	29⅞	30⅞	Quicksilver	63	64
Pacific	116⅞	116⅞	Cumberland Coal	43⅞	43
Mariposa	47	48⅞	Mariposa	28	28⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Am. Exchange	107
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	137
Mechanics'	105	Hanover	102
America	127	Metropolitan	115
City	149	People's	109
Phenix	108	Continental	101
Butchers & Drovers'	122⅞	Marine	140
National	104	N. Y. County	130
Merchants' Exch.	98	Importers' & Traders'	109
Commerce	128	Park	120
Mechanics' Bank Assn.	96	New-York Exch.	120
Ocean	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Illinois Cen. 7s	110
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d mortg.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d s. f.	81
New-York Cen. New	103	La C. & M. L. G. R.	40
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	106	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s '86	116⅞	Chi. & N. W. first	92⅞
Erie seconds, '75	114	Chi. & N. W. 2d	73⅞
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. 1st s.	100
Erie fifths, '84	104	Chi. & P. W. Ch., first	107
Erie N. Y. & R. 1st s. '73	102⅞	Galena & Chi. E. 1st	112
Erie R. R. 2d s. '69	110	Chi. & R. I. first	106
Erie R. R. 6s '89	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem 1st s. '78 & '78	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st s.	107
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d s.	105
Har. Ext. '68	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 6s	97⅞
Hud. R. 6s '60 & '72	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4th s.	88
Mich. S. N. I. 1st '69	129	Mil. & Ac. L. G.	82
Chi. R. & Q. 1st s.	112	Chi. & Alton, first	103
Michigan S. seconds	104⅞	Chi. & Alton, income	82
Mich. So. & N. I. 1st s.	108	Chic. & Mil. 1st s.	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	105		

The Treasury office received to-day $1,302,-

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600 for the Regular Loan. Money to the Brokers was in fair supply at 5 ⅌ cent.

The additional Bank Dividends announced are: By the Bank of America, 5 ⅌ cent.; North America, 4; Continental, 3½; Grocers', 4, and Atlantic of Brooklyn, 5 ⅌ cent.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
N. Y. b. Dec. 19	$172,092,288	141,153,720	95,759,808	$4,130,301
Boston, Dec. 21	24,608,288	21,281,280	7,872,741	2,166,007
Phil., Dec. 21	28,686,114	20,419,400	4,373,209	2,677,012
Total	$224,687,187	202,854,054	88,106,031	17,031,308
Last week	252,635,062	199,009,088	98,266,174	17,006,179
Last year	207,608,818	218,204,513	47,045,541	20,436,289

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 24 were $1,512,545, against $750,961 same week last year, and $494,588 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION BRIGOS. Pkgs.	Values.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Values.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Values.
Mf. of Wool	1,351	$470,300	432	$174,136	176	$55,145
Mf. of Cot'n	449	143,274	262	86,647	107	29,749
Mf. of Silk	301	228,314	68	71,608	27	12,738
Mf. of Flax	529	155,644	226	67,323	207	36,143
Miscellan's	208	62,911	85	14,966	150	7,883
Total	2,838	$1,060,443	1,073	$412,673	668	$142,658
		422,012				1,060,443
Total entered		$1,512,545		Total marketed		$1,203,101

The Mercantile Bank at Orange, N. J., has declared a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal lines of Produce since our last have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 9,195 bbls. Flour, 75 tcs. and 1,171 bags Corn Meal, 1,237 bushels Corn, 100 bush. Rye, 375 bushels Barley, 22,619 bushels Oats, 215 bushels Malt, 2,167 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,398 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½, and Pearls at $9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less active, but held very firmly, to-day. Java, at 40@41c.; Ceylon, Ste.; Rio, 32c. @33c.; Laguayra, 32c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive and depressed. Middlings, 70c.@72c. ⅌ lb. Sales and receipts, since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales, since our last, 9,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 45; poor to choice extra State, at $6 55@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 70, chiefly at $7 55@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ⅌ bbl.:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15@$6 45
Extra State	6 65@7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15@9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 50@7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75@9 15
Extra Genesee	7 50@9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 15@11 00
Southern Flour to in best demand to-day at previous rates; sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $7 [illegible] for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 540 bbls. extra at $6 50@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $5 50@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 130 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $5 50@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Brandywine, and $5 25 for Marsh's Calorin, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 19.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	1,604,647	1,246,247
Wheat, bushels	12,000,733	11,139,690
Corn, bushels	20,518,020	25,764,617
Oats, bushels	2,717,340	6,810,311
Rye, bushels	209,202	628,017
Barley, bushels	627,804	1,031,067

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet in-day, though prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last, 49,000 bushels, including White State, at $1 30; Amber Western, $1 30@$1 62; Red Western, at $1 12@$1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 40@$1 51, and small lots at $1 52; Milwaukee Club, at $1 45@$1 49; Chicago Spring at $1 44@$1 48; old do. at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; demand moderate. Sales were made of 95,000 bushels, at $1 27@$1 29, chiefly at $1 27 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 29 for round Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25@$1 32½ for poor to choice Western and Northern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request at steady prices. We quote Canada at 81c.@82c.; Western at 93c.@94c.; State at 93c.@94c.; Prince Edward's Island at 80c.@81; Jersey, 83c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 84,000 bushels, including 23,000 bushels Western, in store, at 93c. Barley is in demand at $1 30@$1 35, for extreme. Sales, 3,000 bushels, chiefly Canada, at $1 30@$1 32 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Hay continues in moderate request and steady, at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been moderately dealt in at 35@38c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at 62 50@$2 65 ⅌ gallon; Resin, $2 45@$5 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar, $11 00@$14 50 ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$24 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request to-day, at our quotations. Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 25@$2 90. Linseed, at $1 45@$1 45; No. 1 Lard at $1 00@$1 10; City Red, at 77c.@78c.; Olive, at $1 00@$2 ⅌ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, at 33c.@35½c.; Refined do., at 51c.@53c. free, and 45c.@46c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,515 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively demand, at very firm and buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., at $21 50@$21 75 for New Mess here, and $22 25 for do., deliverable in April; $19 50@$19 87½ for Mess, last season's packing, here, and $20 75 for do., deliverable in February; $16 50@$16 87½ for two year Old Mess; $17@$17 50 for Thin Mess; $20@$22 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $15@$15 50 for Sour Mess; $13 50@$14 75 for Old and New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 10c.@12c. for Hams, and 7c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Sales, 100 pkgs. Bacon continues in fair request, at 9½c.@10c., according to quality, ⅌ lb. Sales, 500 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in brisk demand, at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is selling freely and advancing; sales, 2,400 tcs. and bbls., 11½c.@12c., the latter an extreme rate, and 12½c. deliverable in February, ⅌ lb. Beef is active and buoyant; sales 1,100 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Butter is in request at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@30c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 13c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in more demand, including East India at $7 25@$8 ⅌ 100 lbs.; sales since our last, 11,500 bags.

SUGAR—Have been in less request at former rates; sales since our last 450 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c.@14½c., and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@12½c., and 150 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined are inactive, at 12c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 60,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12½c., and 114 pkgs. Grease at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 3,400 bbls., at 62c.@67c., chiefly at 63c.@65c., the closing rates for State and Western.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, and rates heavy, to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d.; chiefly at 3s.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 160 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 6d.; 200 pkgs. Bacon, &c., by steamer, at 30s.@40s.; and 160 tons Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d.; 200 pkgs. Bacon at 37s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 35s.; 100 bbls. Tallow at 28s. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4½d.; 80 tons Lard, Tallow, &c., at 1ls.; 50 pkgs. Bacon at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Marseilles—500 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 700 tcs. Lard at 67½@60 francs, ⅌ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 2	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Benzonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 19	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Cortes	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois ..... Dec. 29 ... New-York ... Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the Nova Scotian via Portland, close in this City on Friday, at 12 M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the City of Washington, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the Bavaria, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the Morning Star will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails closed	9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	7 A. M. 2:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (Rail Route) at	9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (Lake Route) at	9 A. M. 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send, by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen of *Form, selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 50 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 75 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in size to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridiumite Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are neither gilded nor lacquered, nor exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted to give satisfaction in ordinary writing.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 4 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities, Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are for similitude of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For 62 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.

For 81 c. a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For 87 c. a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 62 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, WITH SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 62 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED HOLDERS.

For $2 62 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 87½ a No. 6 Pen; for $3 a No. 7 Pen.

For $3 50 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 75 a No. 6 Pen; and for $4, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridiumite Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which could and would impair their usefulness.

The "2d Quality" are reported to be very fine points to many previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" is inferior, while equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (and only this consideration) any Gold Pens make elsewhere.

In respect to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Improved Machinery, he could not have made to Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering pens in all instances, specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances must be made in registered letters, or in Post Office Money Orders, or in Drafts on New-York, and to all who send twenty cents (stamps for postage) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed on orders of $10, of 33 per cent. on $20, and of 50 per cent. on $50, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 60 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
FINE PLATED WARE, No. 26 John-st.

Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of SPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, TREFOILS, SUGAR AND BUTTER SINGLES, TEA SETTERS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Stamped and Silver Plated, at J. Bramhill's, 203 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Stationery by mail, send 25 cents.

SKATING—LLEWELLYN PARK.

The proprietors of Llewellyn Park will please to take notice that the skating pond (1 acre on the mountain top) is in fine skating order. Visitors require cards of admission.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, can now receive their $100 bounty by applying or sending their discharges to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 6 and 10 Pine-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANUFACTORY and Warerooms, No. 1 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, housekeepers, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

A PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED, by the advertiser, in country, in and around the suburbs of New-York, any respectable house or firm wishing to engage a reliable person. Terms, part salary and part commission; or entire salary. Best of references and capability, &c., will be given. Address, for one week, P. W. E., Box No. 168 Times Office, stating particulars. No objection to short country trips, provided expenses are paid.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable colored man, as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can give good City references from his last place. Apply at No. 22 East 22d-st., private stable.

HELP WANTED

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business; orderly, temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,629, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, 15 TO 17 YEARS of age, of intelligence and kind disposition, and strictly American birth, can obtain a home in a small and highly respectable family, where she will be kindly treated and provided for; she must be entirely trustworthy, and give good references. Address Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC. Apply to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 19 Ann-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO SUPERINTEND THE manufacturing and selling of gentlemen's furnishing goods. None but men of experience need apply. Address E. O., Box No. 163 Times Office.

IRON GAS-MAKERS WANTED—AT BERRINGS' Gas Manufactory, corner 14th-st. and 8th-av., Hudson and 10th-st. Good workers in iron can find steady employment.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, one who would make himself useful on a country seat near New-York. Apply to G. REYNAUD, No. 19 Nassau-st., first floor, rear office.

A SALESMAN.—A GOOD HOSIERY SALESman; that can earn $1,500 per annum; may hear of a first-class opening, by addressing M. Y., Box No. 112 Times Office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED entry clerk in a dry goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 5,322 Post-office, with references.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 20th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av.

Also, 2 desirable building lots on 46th-st., near Eighth-av.

Also, 20 lots on the Bolton, comprising the whole front south of the Central Park, will be sold separately or either half.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, the three-story brick dwelling-house, No. 61 Willow-st., opposite Pierrepont-st. The house is furnished with gas, hot and cold water, furnaces and other conveniences. If not sold at private sale previously, the house and furniture will be sold at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 inst., at 12 M. The house may be seen between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M., or from 3 to 4 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of D. LEAVITT, Esq., No. 139 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or 54 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Several first-class houses on Murray Hill, also houses in any desirable location. Parties desiring to sell could not do better than by addressing a description of houses or property they may have for sale.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS OF GROUND and four houses, two front and two rear, on the south side of North 7th-st., between 5th and 6th-sts., Williamsburgh. The property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $3,600. A good opportunity for an investment; being a part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermilye. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMILYE, No. 624 Columbia-st., or of JAMES T. PARSHALL,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giants—Giant Boy and Giles, Lilliputian King, Moving War Pictures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances Afternoon Every Hour.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 496 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 688 and 690 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopic.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Easy Shaving—Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Afternoon—Sleeping Beauty—Two Bonasses—Evening—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—Robert Macaire.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Music and Musicians.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

DERBY GALLERIES—(No. 626 Broadway)—National Paintings.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Petite Orageuse—Le Fil au Cotyer—La Tour de Benelle.

IRVING HALL—Harmonic Society.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 50

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Charleston.

No Evening Editions of the Times will be issued to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By last night's mail we received files of Richmond papers to the 23d, inclusive. They are generally devoid of news. Much excitement had been occasioned by Averell's daring raid, and all the accounts of the vast destruction of property by his command are fully confirmed. It was thought at one time that he was endeavoring to reach Danville to liberate the prisoners there. The rebels were confident of capturing him, and declared that if he escaped their cavalry had better be re-organized. Col. Streight had escaped from Libby Prison, but was subsequently recaptured.

A correspondent writing from Chattanooga, under date of 17th inst., says: "Gen. Baird, with details from various regiments, had been for two days burying the dead. He found no evidence of outrages on the dead by the enemy, and but few, comparatively, were unburied. The rebels had no metallic shovels or spades and were compelled to use wooden ones. Where the surface of the ground was slightly gravel, the dead were seldom or poorly buried. Col. Vandeveer and Gen. Turchin were on the field, and their commands buried about two hundred. Many rebels were found unburied.

Yesterday, two soldiers, named H. S. Howard, of Gen. Scammon's brigade of Western troops and J. R. McCullough, of the First Wisconsin, reached Washington from Richmond, and reported themselves at the Provost-Marshal's office, dressed in gray clothes made by Union ladies at Richmond from "secesh" blankets. Howard had been employed by the rebels in charge of Alabama Hospital No. 22, and McCullough was also employed as a hospital steward. Having ascertained that if they could escape they would receive assistance from the Union people of Richmond, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, McCullough feigned to be dead, and was carried *out in a coffin, and Howard passed the guard in* the night. Their escape was effected on the 8th instant, and they remained in the city until the 17th. Some friends took charge of the men, and suits were made for them out of rebel blankets, and passes were furnished which enabled them to get out of the city. These persons report that our men are suffering great hardships in the rebel prisons and hospitals. The rations of the rebels themselves are very scanty, consisting of a piece of corn bread and semi-occasionally a piece of bacon. They represent that the average daily number of deaths of our prisoners in the hospitals in the city is thirty-five.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas has returned from Mississippi and Louisiana, where he has been engaged in organizing black troops and leasing Government plantations. He has organized 26,000 colored soldiers, and will shortly leave for Tennessee to organize regiments there.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. B. F. Copeland, until recently a Deputy Collector at Boston, died in Roxbury on Tuesday, at the age of 65. He served in both branches of the Legislature, and was a member of Gov. Briggs' Council.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday, and both Boards adjourned to Monday—the Aldermen to 1 and the Councilmen to 4 o'clock P. M.

Railroad Tracks in Broadway.—The passage of the ordinance giving certain holders of an omnibus grant the right to run cars on the track of the Third-avenue Railroad, brings up the question of City Railroads in a new shape. Mr. Mills, it seems, held the right to run a line of omnibuses through certain streets. The Third-avenue Railroad Company obtained a grant to lay down a track and run cars over the same route. This interfered with Mr. Mills very seriously, and he has now obtained the grant to use their track, on paying fair compensation, for the purpose of enjoying his original rights, and saving them from destruction. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance but approved of the main principle involved. He did not believe that any private person or company could have an exclusive right of property in the Streets of the City.

We hope this principle will be sustained by the Courts. It will save us from the infinite impositions and evils likely to flow from the system which has obtained hitherto. Our City Railroads are rapidly monopolizing the streets and using them with sole reference to their own profit. All attempts to regulate them and secure from them anything like justice to the public, have utterly failed. The streets belong to the City, and the City Government should never relinquish its supervision and control of them. The railroad tracks laid down in them should be regarded as only another style of pavement, and should no more be owned and controlled by private companies than any other kind. We concur fully in the suggestions of the *Journal of Commerce* that the City should own all these tracks and license persons to run cars upon them, just as the public convenience may require.

Wendell Phillips' Speech at the Cooper Institute.

Wendell Phillips ought to be the humblest Anti-Slavery man in this country. In all the history of human progress, there never has been a more signal illustration that fanaticism is the worst of all counsellors than his case affords. By his own confession, made on a public platform in this city, he was, for twenty years before this rebellion, an out-and-out disunionist. That is to say, he was laboring for the same end for which Jeff. Davis was conspiring. They both were for destroying the Union; and, to all intents and purposes, they both were exactly the same traitors to the country. But Wendell Phillips was more than that; he was, what Jeff. Davis was not, a traitor to his cause. Davis was true to Slavery; and it is precisely because he was so that he sought to establish a Confederacy whose corner-stone should be Slavery. Phillips was false to freedom; because he was for surrendering to Slavery, without a struggle, the very Confederacy for which it was willing to risk everything.

If it be urged in Mr. Phillips' behalf that his heart was right, the plea can be granted only at the expense of his head. It was notorious, then, to all sensible men, that disunion was the very policy of all others best calculated to save, and perpetuate, and aggrandize Slavery. Even apart from any reasoning upon the subject, which could have had but that one conclusion, sufficient proof was found in the single fact that all the foremost champions of Slavery at the South were the very men who were also foremost in their efforts to break up the Union. Every school-boy now knows that the peaceful separation which Wendell Phillips agitated for would have founded a Slave Empire of gigantic power and terrific tyranny. Had a conclave in pandemonium debated the question how to fasten upon this continent a woe that should be supremely infernal, it would inevitably have hit upon exactly the same Slave Confederacy that Wendell Phillips, for twenty years, as a disunion man, did his best to promote.

We therefore say that it becomes this man to be humble. He is not so. Of all Anti-Slavery men, he is the very one who is the most arrogant and abusive. He has the hardihood to stand up before a New-York audience, on the very platform where he proclaimed his disunionism, and take Abraham Lincoln to task for his unwise policy toward Slavery. He who, in his blind infatuation, would once have gratuitously given to Slavery that for which it is now pouring out rivers of blood and untold treasure, presumes to arraign the author of the Emancipation Proclamation for lack of enlightened fidelity to Anti-Slavery principle! He has the assurance to charge upon Abraham Lincoln that "he either does not understand his epoch, or is not equal to it," and to say, that "if the Amnesty Proclamation is the level of his mind, he cannot be trusted."

A few days ago Dr. Cheever publicly charged Henry Ward Beecher with heresy in Anti-Slavery principles, and summoned him to the public platform to purge himself. Everybody felt it to be ludicrous. And yet it is sad to see these displays of weakness in men *who really combine great talents with genuine sincerity.* We say sincerity—not earnestness. We will not admit that such fiery zeal has any affinity whatever with the cool, calm resolution that marks true moral earnestness. The narrow vision and bitter intolerance of the one, and the large circumspection and generous allowance of the other, are as wide as the poles asunder. It may be set down, once for all, that these men, who have so long been extremists, will never be satisfied. Extreme views on any subject, we care not what, if long entertained, are almost certain to have a malign influence upon their possessor—are almost sure to beget arrogance, and intolerance, and anger, and hatred, and malice, and every species of uncharitableness. The whole world is witness to the fact how often a zeal which begins in the purest of intentions ends in absolute moral blindness.

But, had Mr. Phillips the soundest judgment and sweetest temper in the world, we should still deny that he was a fit man to pass upon the policy of President Lincoln. We should deny it, because he has no right standard—for precisely the same reason that the Mohammedan is no fit judge of Christian duty, nor the monarchist of republican obligations. President Lincoln has taken a solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. That is his supreme obligation. Mr. Phillips, though he now calls himself a Union man, has never taken an oath to support the Constitution, and, so far from regarding it as his supreme obligation, don't even regard it as having any obligation at all. He has made it more than once a matter of boasting that he was not an American citizen,—that he had never voted, and that he had never taken any part in the political affairs of the United States. He professes now to be in favor of preserving the Union and maintaining the Constitution,—but it is not from any love of Nationality it has simply become he hopes to make both subservient to the one great purpose of his political efforts—the enfranchisement, enlightenment and elevation to supremacy of the negro race. We share his abhorrence of Slavery, and we admire his zeal for the welfare of the negro; but these ends are not of more importance than the preservation of the Union, nor is any man truly loyal and patriotic who would make them paramount to that great object. Slavery will perish if the Union is saved;—but a blind zeal for its destruction may involve the destruction of the Union also. The friends of the Union and the opponents of Slavery will find Abraham Lincoln, in the long run, a safer counsellor and a much wiser leader than Wendell Phillips.

The $300 Exemption.

The proposal to rescind the $300 exemption clause in the bill providing for a National Draft, has called public attention to the subject and led to a much more thorough discussion of it than preceded its original passage. It is by no means certain that the public good demands, or that public sentiment would sustain, the repeal of this clause. Unquestionably very plausible objections may be urged against the exemption, but so they may against every project that can be devised.

In one particular its repeal would have a highly satisfactory result. It would not only place everybody on a nominal equality—and this is what the Copperheads were clamoring for last Summer—but it would place poor men all over the country upon a real equality. What distressed the July rioters so much was that those who could raise $300 escaped service, while those who could not were obliged to take the field. This was doubtless an apparent injustice, but the proposed change in the laws will effect no change in the principle on which the commutation was based. The men who have the most money will still be able to stay at home, and the only difference will be, that it will take more money now to enable a man to stay at home than before. The rich are just as comfortable as ever, and the class on whom the striking out of the clause will fall heaviest will be decent, respectable mechanics and clerks, who could raise $300, but who will find $1,000 out of their reach.

But the system of providing substitutes for "indigents" at the expense of the county, which was set on foot after the riots, and was in reality far more unfair than the commutation clause itself, will, if that clause is repealed, receive its death-blow. The county can, perhaps, afford to pay $300 to secure the exemption of a few thousand of "poor but honest" conscripts, but it will hardly undertake to deal with these interesting cases to the tune of $1,000 or $1,500 a head. And we are very glad of it. There could not, in a national point of view, have been a more decidedly unfair and demoralizing proceeding, than the wholesale exemption of all the "indigents" who happened to live in wealthy cities, while the poor of the country districts, where there were no rich men to levy exemption fees upon, were left to their fate. There was no reason whatever why a conscript who lived in New-York, and was unable to raise $300, should not shoulder his musket and march along with a man in the same position in Cattaraugus County, except the fact that the former has wealthy taxpayers for his neighbors. And if the thing had continued, there could hardly have been anything better calculated to stir up intense sectional hate. In the West there is but little money, though there is plenty of everything else, and the West has contributed lavishly of her blood to this war, and will doubtless continue to do so to the end, commutation or no commutation. We may imagine, therefore, how she would have felt if she had seen New-York City, as the war wore on and the drain on human life grew deadlier and deadlier, steadily keeping her own population, poor and rich, out of the fray, and buying up substitutes all over the country to take their places in the ranks.

We are by no means certain that the exemption clause should be repealed. There must be some provision for exemption,—that is perfectly clear: and we have seen nothing as yet suggested which promises to be more fair and to do less wrong, than the one now in force. It has gone through a very severe ordeal, but has on the whole maintained its hold as well as could possibly be expected on public favor. But we hope something will be done to prevent large cities from releasing by wholesale donations their whole population from duties which should fall upon them in common with the rest of the country.

Care of the Wounded in Battle—An Ambulance Corps.

Senator Wilson's bill, organizing a uniform ambulance corps for service in all the Union armies will, if passed, supply a serious defect. The medical department has felt the want of something of this kind ever since the war began, and has made strenuous efforts to have it supplied, but without much success until last August, when Gen. Meade issued General Order No. 85, supplying it so far as the Army of the Potomac was concerned. We published ten days ago a letter from an "army surgeon," commenting on and explaining the provisions of this order, and so clearly, that it has left us but little to say as regards the details of the system.

Most of our readers doubtless know that the practice in all our armies has hitherto been either to leave wounded on the field until the action is over, or else to leave it to their comrades to carry them to the rear, and place them under the care of the surgeons. The objections to this were, that it was irregular, uncertain and very detrimental to the service. Whether a wounded man was removed or not, depended on the inclination of those near him. It was not their business to attend to him, and the best and most valuable men, feeling it to be their first duty to keep their places in the ranks, were in the plain. We have rarely seen this duty so well and thoroughly performed as during the late battle in Georgia. Her bravery and velocity were admirably seconded. People left the house with pure pure bad intent, in though they had been having a night of it. A medley song, introduced by Mrs. Jean Wood, was excellently sung; so much so that the audience almost represented the encore of encoring it. Mr. Davenport played the part of the rustic lover with a good and genial sense of fun.

The farce of "My Preserver" was also revived on this occasion. It is too well known to call for comment. The artists who most distinguished themselves were Mrs. Barney Bacon, Mrs. Stoan, Mr. Lanzinder and Mr. J. H. Stoman. Both pieces, and the abominable "Easy Shaving" are on the bills for tonight.

Park Theatre.—There will be two performances at this charming little establishment to-day. The new fairy spectacle called the "Sleeping Beauty in the Woods" is exactly the thing for the holidays.

Hope Chapel.—The Mammoth Stereoscopticon conveys its spectators to every land at the smallest possible cost. It is an instructive and admirable entertainment.

Barnum's Museum.—The multifarious attractions of this establishment will be at the command of the public from daylight until night. In the lecture hall, Tom Taylor's new drama, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," will be played, afternoon and evening. At all times a pleasant and profitable hour can be passed at this establishment.

Irving Hall.—The New-York Harmonic Society will give their annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" to-night.

Theatre Francais.—A grand holiday bill is provided here to-night. The items are: "Les Y *Sous de M. Montaudor*," "*La Fee aux Choux*," "*Le Tigre de Bengal*," and "*La Petite Chatonne*."

Benefit and Last Appearance of Mr. Harmon—Park Theatre.—Mr. Harmon made his farewell appearance at the Park Theatre, on the occasion of his benefit, on Monday night. The house was brilliant with the beauty and worth of the city, and the affair passed off with great *éclat*. To-night, a much-to-the-point holiday bill is offered, with the full strength of the company—a company which, by reason of valuable additions, has taken rank with the best of our metropolitan troupes.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—At the Broadway Amphitheatre, to-day, three performances will be given—morning, afternoon, and evening—and an attractive programme is announced for each entertainment. Mr. Lent is now giving exhibitions every afternoon as well as evening, in which the famous lady equestrienne, Mme. Louise Tourniaire, and all the principal members of the admirable circus troupe appear. The *manège* exercises of Mme. Tourniaire are greatly admired by the ladies.

National Exhibition in Venezuela.—Judge Culver, the American Minister at Caracas, Venezuela, South America, has been notified by the new Government, that at the National Exhibition in that country, which is to be opened at Caracas, the first day of January, 1864, any American contribution of whatever kind, will be received and placed on exhibition the same as the contributions of that country, and will be exempt from the payment of any duties, if imported in good faith for purposes of exhibition.

The new Federal Government, recently installed in Venezuela, are determined to spare no pains to make this first *National Exhibition of the works of art and industry*, worthy of the liberal, enlightened, and progressive views of its President and his Cabinet.

It will be a fine gallery, in which to present the skill, genius and talent of the Yankee land. The exhibition will probably continue through the month.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

Army of the Cumberland—Movements on the Mississippi—Halleck's Orders to Rosecrans—His Mistakes—Battle of Chickamauga.

The Bender, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

I did not expect to be sustained so fully in my statements as I have been by the report of Gen. Halleck. Its negative and positive testimony, taken together, are quite remarkable. You have no space, nor I time, for more than two or three brief notes, which are necessary to illustrate and sustain what I have heretofore said.

1. Gen. Halleck *omits* altogether to state any plan or policy in carrying on the war, although he gives a very systematic history of its transactions in the year past. He is not to be blamed for this, however, since he testifies that at a very important crisis the army was wholly wrested from his hands.

2. He *omits* to give any account or reason for the operations of Grant's army from the 5th of July to the 1st of October. He *does* state, however, what I have said, that the army was *scattered*, and did nothing but the capture of Little Rock.

3. He *omits* altogether to give any reason why Rosecrans was not reinforced in August and September, but, on the contrary, seems to think that the Army of the Cumberland was amply sufficient *to conquer all the armies of the South* which lay between the Blue Ridge and the Mississippi; and, judged by the skill of the General, or the gallantry of the men, it was!

4. "Our correspondent" of the *Tribune* having stated that "whatever the course dictated by sound strategy may have been, an advance was *ordered*, notwithstanding the wishes of Gen. Rosecrans to the contrary, and the *order alleged*," Gen. Halleck says, in his telegraphic letter of the 12th of June, that he did *not order* him at all. He admits that a General in the field ought to direct his own movements. He does read Gen. Rosecrans a lecture, much more in the style of Thersites than that of Achilles. When the provisions of the army had got enough ahead to permit an advance it did advance.

5. Rosecrans' remark, in his letter of the 21st, (published by Halleck,) that this nation should not engage "all its forces in the great West at the same time, so as to leave it *without a single reserve* to stem the current of possible disaster," was such plain common sense and wisdom, that it only needs the practical illustration of Bragg's advance from the Tennessee to the Ohio, in 1861, and threatening Cincinnati, to make it palpable to the most obtuse intellect. That whole advance was caused by the total want of any reserve in the entire Ohio Valley. The few raw regiments from Ohio and Kentucky arrived at Richmond, Ky., just in time to be overwhelmed by the veterans of Bragg.

6. Halleck says, very truly, that the results in driving the enemy out of Middle Tennessee, and from the fortified passes of Tullahoma, "were far more successful than was anticipated." This is well said, and is just.

7. "Our correspondent" says that Rosecrans had conceived a grand "theory" of Bragg's retreat, &c., &c., and was about to pursue him into Georgia, and that was against the positive instructions of the War Department. Let us see how this corresponds with Halleck's report. Halleck has published his principal instructions. On the 9th of September a reconnoissance developed Bragg's evacuation. On the 11th, (mark the date,) Halleck telegraphs thus:

After hoeing the mountain passes to the west of Dalton or some other point on the railroad to prevent the return of Bragg's army, it will be decided what

[illegible] Alabama.

It is thought here by Quartermaster Gen. [illegible] Rosecrans's army is reinforcing Lee. It is [illegible] the wish of this should be [illegible] as early as possible. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside, Cumberland Gap.

On the same day he telegraphs Gen. Rosecrans thus:

Gen. Rosecrans will occupy Dalton or some point on the railroad to close all access from Atlanta, and also the mountain passes to the west. This being done, it will be determined whether the movable force shall advance into Georgia and Alabama or into the Valley of Virginia and North Carolina.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. Burnside, Cumberland Gap.

Here we have the exact truth. Not only did the War Department *send no orders* to Rosecrans which he disobeyed; but, on the 11th inst., they knew of the exact movements of his corps, made no objection, and concurred with them, even so far as the occupation of Dalton. On the 12th Gen. Rosecrans telegraphed there were indications of danger. On that day Gen. Halleck was in doubt whether Bragg was going to Lee or Lee to Bragg! It was certainly a very interesting piece of information to get at, and it is curious to trace the route it came by. The Army of the Potomac did not know whether they had a few dozen divisions, more or less, in front of them. On the 14th Meade informed the War Department that he thought Lee's army had been reduced by Longstreet's corps, and perhaps by some regiments of Ewell's and Hill's. On the 15th Foster telegraphed that one had been running all night from Petersburgh. By the 14th inst. the Government was able to ascertain that Bragg was being reinforced from Lee. Well, put Longstreet's veteran corps, with 15,000 *Georgia militia, held in readiness weeks before by Gov. Brown, together with some portion of Joseph's troops*, and you have Bragg reinforced by the 19th inst. with 40,000 men, most of them veteran troops. On the 14th inst. Gen. Halleck telegraphs Foster to defend Norfolk! On the same day he telegraphs Hurlbut (at Memphis) to "hurry forward reinforcements" to Rosecrans. On the same day he telegraphs Burnside that it is believed the enemy will attempt "*to concentrate*," and this is the first we hear of it—*five days before the battle!* Whether any more instructions were sent Rosecrans in the five days left is unimportant, as Gen. Halleck openly testifies (and in this the staff-officers of the Army of the Cumberland agree) that they were all "*general*," and thus the idea of Gen. Rosecrans having started off to pursue Bragg, on an imaginary theory, and disobeyed positive instructions, is dissipated into thin air. Like Prospero's spirits, this fancy piece has vanished, and left not even a wreck behind.

8. The only remaining point I shall make here is a statement which Gen. Halleck had better have omitted, as he did some other things:

"Our right and part of the centre had been completely broken and fled in confusion from the field, carrying with them to Chattanooga their commanders McCook and Crittenden, and also Gen. Rosecrans, who was on that part of the line. His Chief-of-Staff, Gen. Garfield, however, made his way to the left, and joined Gen. Thomas, who still remained immovable in his position."

Gen. Garfield can testify to the greater part of that transaction. I understand the facts to be these: Gen. Rosecrans, when the troops broke, was separated from Thomas by dense woods; the best way to join him was to regain the road, and in doing that he met Gen. Garfield not in the village of Rossville. Gen. Rosecrans thought they had but separated in different ways to accomplish the most good possible, and Garfield went from Rossville to Thomas, and Rosecrans went to Chattanooga to take care of the trains and defences. Whether they were wise for himself or not is unimportant, since it had no bearing on the campaign, the battle, or the result; nor was he carried away with the broken troops.

Whatever Gen. Halleck may have intended, or whatever the popular judgment may be on his merits, I shall thank him for having presented evidence enough to destroy forever the wanton libels which ignorance and malice have aimed at Gen. Rosecrans. The fame of the General of the Cumberland is now like Hooker's battle "above the clouds." Mists and shadows lie below, while the sun of truth illuminates the summit.

A Veteran Observer.

The Remains of Gen. Corcoran.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on National Affairs, from the City of New-York, consisting of Aldermen Ottiwell and Councilmen Brannon, Keenan, McCormell and Heber, who left this City yesterday for the purpose of bringing on the remains of Gen. Corcoran, on arriving here waited upon Gen. Martindale, the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, in reference to the transmission of the remains of the deceased to New-York. The General cheerfully rendered all the assistance necessary by ordering a special train to convey the body from Fairfax Court-house to Alexandria, and detailed a regiment of infantry to escort the remains to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Committee expect the body to arrive in New-York by the early train to-morrow morning.

The National Conservative Union Committee.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT, JUDGE CAMPBELL FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 24.

It is understood that the National Conservative Union Committee, now in session in this city, have reaffirmed the nomination of Major-Gen. George B. McClellan for President, and have nominated Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 24.

At the public meeting of the Conservatives at the Council Chamber to-night the attendance was not very large, owing perhaps to the shortness of notice and the outside attractions. Hon. Amos Kendall presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Stevens, of New-York; Norton, of Texas, and others. The course of the Administration was denounced, and resolutions were adopted approving the nomination of McClellan and Campbell, of Tennessee, and recommending the formation of McClellan Clubs throughout the country.

The Great Western Sanitary Fair.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Executive Committee of the great Western Sanitary Fair have resolved to issue, as soon as possible, a history of the Fair, embracing the names and residences of all the donors, with the amount of their contributions. The entire proceeds are to be given to the Fair. Business and other men are interested in making a good record.

From Arkansas.

Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 22.

Col. Williams, commanding at Roseville, Ark., has secured for the Government, baled, and in process of ginning, some 200 bales of rebel cotton, and has within reach of camp 100,000 bushels of corn, and is gathering 1,000 bushels per day. He can put up, if salt can be procured, 200,000 pounds of pork. All of this is being done by the regiment, with the assistance of one extra train, besides running two mills, and hunting bushwhackers generally, several of whom have been captured.

The U. S. Steamer Lehigh.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The report by the *Star of the South* about the *Lehigh* is erroneous. The *American's* correspondent, in a letter by the *Arago*, speaks of it. She merely got aground and sprung a leak, rendering it necessary for her to go to Fort Royal for repairs. She was not injured by a rebel battery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178.—The recent affair at Mission Ridge, Tennessee, has demonstrated the fact that our troops have superb discipline and soldierly material, can and will fight well, and the General Commanding Corps regrets that he has due to the officers and men of the Second Regiment West-Tennessee Infantry of African Descent, thus publicly to return his personal thanks for their gallant and successful defence of the important position to which they had been assigned, and for the manner in which they have vindicated the wisdom of the Government in elevating the rank and file of these regiments to the position of freedmen and soldiers.

By order of Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT.
T. M. HARRIS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

But, there is one thing that ladies everywhere ought to do, and that is, to eulogize the name of Hiram Drastmor; for she has just invented one of the most convenient articles for their use that has ever appeared. It is a dress elevator. Now, instead of allowing the dress to sweep the side walk, they can raise it up just enough to cause the dirt, and in no wise disfigure its beauty.—*Willamette Farmer.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington, news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both political and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, all reserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all times.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year, $3; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—FORSTER.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, by the Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., W. WALLACE ANDREWS and MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of James Forster, Esq., all of Williamsburgh.

BARTLETT—NEIL.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, at the bride's residence, No. 122 Wayne-st., Jersey City, by Rev. Theodore E. Farrally, Mr. GEORGE W. BARTLETT and Miss MARY J. NEIL.

BOSS—SATRIER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, OLIVER E. BOSS, of Toledo, Ohio, and CLARA A. SATRIER, only daughter of John Seymour, Esq., of this City.

SLOCUM—HAYNESTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. F. S. Resick, LOUIS J. SLOCUM, Jr., and KATE E., daughter of F. O. Haynester, Esq., all of this City.

JOHNSON—LAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Rev. FRANCIS E. JOHNSTON, and Miss JANE W. LAY, all of this City.

[illegible]—On Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. J. S. Stocking, EDWIN W. MYCUNE, and PRISCILLA WEST, eldest and adopted daughter of Thomas Burnham, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

BOGARDUS—BARNES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston, JAMES A. BOGARDUS and Miss ANNIE E. FRASER, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ASTOR.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, suddenly, of heart disease, JOHN JACOB, youngest son of the late John M. Astor, aged 35 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 45 North Pearl-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock P. M.

BOWEN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, at Cornwall, N. Y., ABRAHAM BOWEN, Jr., aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Mr. Jacob Bowen, Cornwall-landing.

BOSSE.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, PHILIP H. BOSSE, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. Depot at 1½ o'clock.

BYRNE.—At his residence, Elmira, New-York, of congestion of the lungs, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, SAMUEL B. BYRNE, in the 30th year of his age.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her father, John J. Thompson, Tompkins-st., Brooklyn, L. I., EMMA L., daughter of the late John K. Cummings, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. Thompson, No. [illegible] Tompkins-st. Fulton-st. cars passing within one block of the church.

WARDWELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, ELIZABETH L. WARDWELL, daughter of William Coventry H. Wardwell, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without any further invitation, at the Broadway Universalist Church, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) between Prince and Spring sts., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds and Irritated Throats, are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Wilson's Holiday Hats.
STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL UNSURPASSED. THEIR RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Sold only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON NUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen. No. 216 BROADWAY.

Just Received by Express, a Large Assortment of gaiters and shoes and slippers, in all colors, for Ball Dancing; also, ball, carriage, walking and walking boots; elegant evening dress embroidered satin slippers for Ball Dance. C. D. ALLEN, Importer, No. 21 Broadway.

[illegible]—Mr. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of ten days old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Merton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Merton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Merton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past five years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Merton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Merton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon them and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. The machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is beautifully appreciated for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being useful as well as ornamental.
Gifts are in your understanding.
It will last only save one time ages outright, but will prevent vexations.
The water can be pressed from Linen and Small Articles, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary old fashioned
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING AND CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time.
Sent some free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 387 Broadway.

Chilblains, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the slightest spots on the skin show more strongly on blonds than on brunettes; they sometimes totally marring the beauty of either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injuring the texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Gifts for the Holidays.
No. 560 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods.
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers, No. 560 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS,
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS,
SILKEN ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article,)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves,
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, furtrimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Valentine Jewelry.
A very large and complete stock in every style of ornament. This department of our business, so since its first introduction, is with us a particular specialty. Gold-mounted Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Fans, Combs, &c., with a full assortment of every variety of Rubber Goods, both American and Foreign.
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM, No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Musical Boxes.
Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles; new manufactured Voix Celestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Bandoras, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. FAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.
A Table not supplied with "MERMUDE'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON" on this festive day, will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY, Corner of Cedar-st.

Genuine Honey Soap.
Made only by F. S. CLRAVES.
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, fancy and toilet goods stores. Wholesale Depot No. 37 and 39 Park-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. H. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 38 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Easy" and cure the GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Newly-furnished Rooms to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages. Genuine present, for $3 25; with 6 beautiful objects, $5; with 24 objects, $8. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 308 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, surgical bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Hats, Bilgrim, Cottars, and Leghns, specially adapted for the holiday season, at
E. CANTRELL'S, No. 216 Broadway.

The Patent Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-House, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Rooms of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 289 and 290 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $6 to $15. Pants $2 to $5.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

The Holiday Hat, introduced by Burke, (successor to Wilkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition. No. 214 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Everybody Can Secure an Easy Shave Daisy's
SHELL-EDGE RAZOR.
They avoid all scraping of the cuticle. They impart the art of shaving and only cutting the beard. The razors are a thing without rivals in the world. Sold by all druggists and Saloons. Sent on receipt of price, $1 50 each. Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

For sale by Wellcome, No. 37 Barclay-st.; Tilman's, No. 282 Broadway; Palmer Smith's, No. 416 Broadway; G. M. Vail's, No. 446 Broadway, and by some dealers everywhere. Manufactured by Sutton Shell Grove Razor Company, Utica, N. Y.

Decidedly the most beautiful, as well as the most useful and economical production of the present day, is HENRY'S SYSTEM OF FAMILY DYE COLORS. You may use as simple that any one can use them with perfect success. They comprise all the simple colors, and also the most exquisite shades, and are put up in neat packages, with full directions for use. Sold by Druggists generally.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES, episcopal PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
AYER & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE best FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WORLD. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS [illegible].—Dec. 24, 1863.
7, 5, 19, 21, 76, 45, 57, 44, 29, 71, 34, 8, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA PLAN 197.—Dec. 24, 1863.
64, 22, 72, 61, 50, 13, 36, 23, 8, 49, 30, 4, 25, 53.
Class [illegible].—Dec. 24, 1863.
47, 16, 28, 24, 7, 67, 41, 29, 12, 35, 75, 14, 33.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NICE FANCY GOODS
AT
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 81 Liberty-st.,
Importers and Dealers.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.,
for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st., to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. E. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. V. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UNDERSIGNED CATHOLICON. THE GENUINE BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," BEARING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA V. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND THE SIGNATURE OF THE TRUST LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off spurious and worthless articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of the Company will be PAID at this Office on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 24, 1863, until Jan. 2, 1864.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

IMPORTANT.
The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celtic*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET,
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, finesse and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.
The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER,
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. R. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS,
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
J. P. VAN RONSELA,
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE, NO. 280 BROADWAY.

20,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY, do.	300
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to veterans	325
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100 to $177
Total	$1177

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ABRAM S. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM B. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

AT FURNITURE.
$10,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 67 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Damask and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 37 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

AT J. M. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 189 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and chronometers, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, castors, butters, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.
The first to give a WARM RECEPTION on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, the others for those who chose for a COOLING DRAUGHT.
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the Outside States and the Continent, via Queenstown, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and at the up-town stations at 12 o'clock. Mails for Aspinwall and Panama will close on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 12 M. A. H. CLAPP, P. M.
ASHAN WARNER, P. M.

IVORY DENTAL SYRINGE-BOTTLES, 25 cents; Ivory Ear Syringes, 25 cents. [illegible] No. 57 Canal-st., [illegible] Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE,
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 616
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

BRAIN,
HARLEM, July 20, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as if I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
New-York, Aug. 28, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a gathering of dirt. I have had frequent coughing, blackening of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a persistent and a dragging. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly cheered.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FUELONG, No. 356 2d-av.

No. 128 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.
I have been continually deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Introduced to Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have acquired for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a good quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously and all without pain. She with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 25 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
BRAIN,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my voice completely stopped up (consequently by continual accumulation of the throat), the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a general tightness of the chest and pain, to such an, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I can so entirely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 120 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LECTURE NOW READY
ON ELECTRICAL THERAPEUTICS,
BY DR. CHAMBERLIN, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
SYRINGE SECOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

At the present time thoughtful minds are turning their attention to the subject of Electricity science, and watching, with intense interest, the development of every thing new, from the discharge of the storm-cloud to the evolution of the electric spark. Electricity has formerly been looked upon as incomprehensible—erratic in all its operations, subject to no fixed laws, having no particular mission to perform, except cutting up occasional freaks for the amusement or terror of frail humanity.

BUT THANKS TO THE
intelligence of the age, the mysteries that heretofore clustered around it, nearly one, have disappeared, and its fixed laws are now definitely understood, and the benefits resulting from recent discoveries are incalculable.

The identification of the field of the stars and with that evolved by the ingenuity of man, formed a new era in electrical science, and led to important results, and still greater results have been accomplished through the simple process of electro-telegraphing, which is so completely identified with all our various interests and relations, that a loss of it would overthrow the very fabric of human happiness, prosperity and progress.

MORE RECENT FACTS
have demonstrated that Electricity is the foundation of all science, and the cause of all causes, save the first great cause, which created it, and armed it with almost Omnipotent power.

THE OBJECT OF THE
following comparisons is more particularly to discuss the subject of
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,
and to show from facts the most incontrovertible, that this subtle agent is a reliable therapeutic, perfectly adapted to every form and condition of disease; and when applied according to the electrical requirements of the system, is capable of removing every malady that is at all curable.

AND WE INTEND
still further to show why it has proved so precarious in the hands of those who have ignorantly employed it, without reference to quantity or intensity, or a knowledge of the *electrical polarities* of the nervous system.

A FEW YEARS AGO
the medical faculty both of this country and Europe took great interest in the subject of Medical Electricity, and from time to time the most astonishing cures were reported in their journals, but, like other new "doctors discovered," some believed it a universal curative agent, others discarded it, success in particular cases, while the majority looked upon it with suspicion.

IS ELECTRICITY A FAILURE?
At the present time the remark is quite general among medical men that Electricity, as a curative agent, has proved a failure; that its merits have been frequently tested, but as often condemned; but still they admit its controlling power over certain forms of disease, but from its frequent failures and the evils oftentimes attending its administration, they generally discourage its use.

THIS FACT WE ARE WILLING
to admit, to wit: that it has proved a failure, like many other important sciences, especially in the hands of the ignorant, and even the intelligent, where they have never devoted their time and talent to a proper investigation of the subject.

THE ADAPTATION OF STEAM,
as a motive power first proved a failure, and had Fulton abandoned his long-cherished theory after a few abortive attempts, his utility would have been condemned, and instead of moving onward as we now do, at the rate of a mile per minute, we should still be restricted to the inconvenient powers of the old coach and four.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHING,
too, at first proved a failure, but for lack of efficacy in electricity to accomplish all that was anticipated, but for a want of knowledge in the adaptation of means to ends. Had Morse abandoned his designs after a few fruitless experiments, the metallic network that now encircles the civilized globe, ramifying to every city, town and hamlet, bringing intelligence by the swift-winged messenger of lightning, would probably never have had an existence.

THESE FACTS BORNE IN MIND
must show to every intelligent observer that no reliable results can be obtained upon any subject by a few random experiments, and particularly one so intricate as Medical Electricity, which involves not only a knowledge of all the modifications of Electricity, but the effect of each current in various diseased conditions of the body. Ignorance upon this subject accounts for the disappointments and failures so general among operators, for how can we expect uniform results without adherence to fundamental principles?

THE IDEA SEEMS QUITE PREVALENT
that a medical man must, as a matter of course, understand the use of Medical Electricity. Nothing can be more absurd as a knowledge of drugs and their effects upon the system, does not qualify a man to apply Electricity in any of its forms for the removal of disease. Medical men seldom employ it, except in the most extreme inflammatory or paralytic conditions, in which is required a most intimate knowledge of the subject, and then, instead of making a proper electrical diagnosis, and administering in accordance with the electrical requirements of the system, it is generally applied in the most reckless manner, by shock or a rough vibratory current, where a mild continuous galvanic current is demanded.

SUCH BEING THE FACTS,
no wonder that medical men frequently discourage its use—no wonder that their subject after being thus tampered with, are alike incredulous as to the utility of Medical Electricity.

The fact is, they have never investigated the subject. They have no knowledge of the laws of electrical affinity and polarity; they know nothing of the different influences produced by the different combinations; and all their operations are but a series of random experiments, and when relief by chance is obtained, it is looked upon as a lucky hit rather than the result of any fixed law. So far Electricity has proved a failure, and ever will in the hands of the medical family. All they turn their attention to an investigation of the subject, and instead of looking upon it as an auxiliary, employ it as a principal; for in it are combined all the curative properties in nature, and when intelligently directed, is capable of reaching all diseases that are curable.

ELECTRICITY NO FAILURE, BUT A RELIABLE THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

An experience of many years has demonstrated to the most incontrovertible facts, that electricity will cure diseases, and thus too, after all other tried remedies have proved a failure. This is not mere assertion, but the evidence at hand is of that character that cannot be refuted. In this matter Dr. CHAMBERLIN has arrived at no erroneous conclusions, as his opportunities have been the most ample for testing its utility—not alone by the aid of a single electrical apparatus, but with all the various combinations of currents, as to quantity and intensity; neither has his experience been confined to a particular class of diseases, but has extended to nearly every form and grade to which flesh is heir. His experience has thus far established the following facts, viz.:

First—That in the incipient stage of disease, where the electric forces of the body are alone at fault, and internal medication may be of service, a few well-directed electric currents will regulate the electric polarities of the body, harmonize the discordant elements, and bring about a condition of health.

Second—That when the case has become chronic, paralyzing the nervous communications, changing the constituents of the fluid, and the effect of medicine is precarious, electricity possesses the power of removing the obstructions, and restoring harmony to the constituent elements of the fluids.

Third—That in all obstinate chronic affections, where certainly the electric element and the fluids, are at fault, and where the material organs have changed, and are no longer capable of performing their functions, and all internal medication has proved impotent, Electricity is capable of arousing the dormant energies, exciting the health forces, and where there is no lesion or decomposition, and the system is not worn out by age or disease, a cure may be effected in every instance.

Since Dr. CHAMBERLIN's arrival in New-York his treatment has been put to the most practical test, and the results have been the most remarkable. His rooms have been visited by hundreds of persons suffering from diseases of long standing—diseases, which had for years resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies, and in nearly every instance where the treatment was continued a cure was effected.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

An interesting pamphlet devoted to order by addressing Dr. C. E. CHAMBERLIN, 22 Second-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORCESTER'S GREAT ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
"Unquestionably much superior to any other as a Dictionary of the language."
GEORGE P. MARSH, LL. D.,
Author of "Lectures on the English language."
"We have never failed to get a right answer from it."—*London Examiner.*

A MOST ACCEPTABLE GIFT,
WORCESTER'S ILLUSTRATED
ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.
Sold by all Booksellers.
DERBY & JILESTON, Boston.

SPLENDID WRITERS
FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.
THE ROUND TABLE,
THE NEW WEEKLY PAPER.
NOW READY FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 26.
CONTENTS:
Undue Conservatism—Undue Radicalism.
The President's Scheme.
Exit the Democratic Party.
American and European Warfare.
American Genius Embodied in Art.
Scottish Minstrelsy Illustrated.
The Cotton Question.
Memories of Men of Mark.
Robes of Honor.
Wanderings in the Track of the Northmen.
REVIEWS.
Ritter's Geographical Studies.
Mr. Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn.
The Slave War—Letters to the Tribune.
ART.
Mr. Irving and his Friends.
Artists' Studies in New-York.
Boston Art Notes.
Foreign Art Notes.
DRAMA.
Management—With a Specimen.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Foreign—Boston.
Among the contributors to the literary department of this week's paper are:
Richard Henry Stoddard,
Edmund Clarence Stedman,
Lewis Clarke Clark,
R. Marvel,
Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne,
Justin Winsor,
George Arnold

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed. We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this Popular Loan from sale at par. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Four Hundred and Twenty Millions of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only Eighty Millions unsold. With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November, furnished, with interest paid in gold from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
(Agents Five-Twenty Loan.)

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board for commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Special agency given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL D. TOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 40 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading mining stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 52 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services as the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 50½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bolivar Mining Company of the Mariposa Company of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 50, 201, 204, 212, 426, 502, 504, 511, 541, 548, 551, 557, 558, 567, 1025, 1026, 1042, 1056, 1072, 1076, 1096, 1128, 1142, 1147, 1189, and that the same, together with the six months' interest thereon, will be paid in gold, on the first day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of the failure of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated New-York, 7, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held in Dec. 1863.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES P. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY B. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums or portion discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 1 until Jan. 6.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1864, from Fort Wayne Jackson and Chicago Railroad and Pratt's Du Quoin Railroad Co. can receive their checks upon surrender of the coupons at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, Room No. 3.

E. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS CAN have their claims perfected by application to
R. G. WOODMAN, No. 8 Park-row.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and sold.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Government has now delivered the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT Securities.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree of foreclosure made by the Court in the above-entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Fort and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Fort, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was seized on the 15th day of March, 1863, or now is seized of, possessed, together with all the franchises, and also all the certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Fort to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, the road bed, the rails, fastenings, and all the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad and Branch from Fort to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railway, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The aforesaid rights and said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place in like manner offer for sale the franchise of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Walker, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $80,736 17, and which interest has been paid by the holders of the bonds received of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1862, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,537, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck off, and the purchaser will be required forthwith to pay and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reselling.

DAVID G. ROSS, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for Complainant.

Nov. 22, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£1,000,000 Reserved fund.....£180,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STEWHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-Sheriff.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS:
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all parts of the Coast of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and conditional expenses to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 100,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cert.	Amount.	No. of Cert.	Amount.	No. of Cert.	Amount.
678	$5,000	1650	$2,000	1265	$2,000
1288	1,000	1262	2,000	1263	1,000
1289	1,000	1461	2,000	1640	2,000
1916	1,000	1782	1,000	1836	1,000
1938	2,000	2150	1,000	2197	11,000
2204	2,000	320	2,000	608	2,000
816	1,000	697	2,000	1175	2,000
1838	1,000				
		Total			$48,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred to them by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued in lieu of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSS, U. S. Marshal.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 54 Liberty-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE AND FRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.—Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $11,500, into the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have assigned to by lot $11,000 of said Bonds for payment at the Sinking Fund, viz.: No. 2,478, 2,785, 2,788, 3,408, 3,129 1,419, 1,574, 1,608, 1,619, 1,180, 2,126, 2,200, 2,208, 2,301, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 1,452, 2,556, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $12,000, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. Z. COWDEY, }

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 15th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Phenix Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th January inclusive.

E. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1863.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Loans, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad stocks; Mansfield, Sandusky and Newark Railroad Bonds; Green's Security, of Illinois bonds, bought and sold. GEO. K. GISBARE,
No. 2 William-st., Room No. 5.

P. S.—Jersey City and Hoboken Gas Company, Metropolitan Gas Company stocks for sale.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Mariposa Company will pay the Mariposa Company's Bonds on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. POWELL, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. BENJAMIN & CO.,
HERALD OFFICE, No. 35 Ann-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COLD BONDS.—Coupons on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on presentation at the Bank of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, No. 10 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) or more COUPONS on United States Bonds maturing on Jan. proximo, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will receive checks for the amount of their coupons on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 5, 1864, less the Government tax of 1½ per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 195 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(late Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Company.)
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at Chillicothe and at the New-York transfer office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January next.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 8th inst., to the stockholders, as shall appear by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December, 1863.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books, by Messrs. J. S. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of said Stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next. In Exchange on New-York at par. The three per cent. tax on the United States will be paid by the Company."

Stockholders, who desire their Dividends remitted, will forward their orders to the undersigned.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the profits of the current six months, and an extra dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date inclusive.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

The Direction have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4, without tax.

An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the same day. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

Dec. 17, 1863. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TOPPING BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 24th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums not exceeding one thousand, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $1000, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest in principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

No. 1 3d-av.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 7 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 20th inst. to date of payment inclusive.

O. S. BOREEMEER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DRAVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent., out of the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order. E. F. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. GARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until January 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d January.

W. E. MERRIER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order,

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, when the transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—187TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared the usual quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 2d inst.

Dec. 21, 1863. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

E. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

RUFUS W. BAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 22 BOWERY.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PEOK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 2, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE POLSON, President.
SYLVESTER A. BURNS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 5 Chatham-sq.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 10th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. ST. OUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 8 P. M.
D. D. TALLMADGE, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW-BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky., and Cairo, Ill.

S. S. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODRAY, General Ticket Agent, Rand'ville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at Jamaica-ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 12 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave Jamaica and 34th-st. Ferry, East River, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS ONLY. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 6 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.

Sundays Excepted. For Islip, on Long Island, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st. Ferry, and all stations.

Have no this train at intermediate points.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 3:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. TEASDORE, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, at 8:45 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 3:27 and 5:32 P. M.

Albany and Troy, at 10:30 P. M., sleeping car, 11:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:30 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wells & Co.'s Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

6 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
6:20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
6:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo. Sunday does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—COMMODATION FERRY GIVES DAILY leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON (except Sundays), at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Long Branch at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 30th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:30 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 8:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City, foot of Chambers-st., at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. The 8:30 and 4:30 run to Nyack. Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of conditional exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer "PATRIOT," her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 257 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 200 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash in United States Money.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO HENRY BELLEWELL, WM. A. FIX—BY AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and a

MEDICAL.

A SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever offered.
Yes, a positive cure
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only one pill to be taken to effect a cure.
They are perfectly invisible, having occasioned not any unpleasantness whatever, if not injurious to the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and permanently.
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change of diet.
Price, $1 per box, or four boxes for $5, sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. Branches and eradicates it.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by
H. G. OAKLEY, No. 10 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 302 Broadway,
DEMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted on the most reasonable terms. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 697 Broadway, near 20th-st.

A FELICITED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Hardly a man or woman, married or single, either in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, over 500 pages, nearly 200 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary diseases, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, [illegible] in physiology! European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unnecessary and humiliating treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 649 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Liberty-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private nature. In Europe this practice has secured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; if you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicate cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the most vitiate eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive relief from other advertisers, may depend on my skill, experience and success. Medicines sent everywhere. Send by letter a full description of their case, address inclosed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Liberty-st., the only place. Call, send or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESS fully established with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Liberty-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, with its cases published, with many forms of private diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Urinary Diseases, Seminal and Constitutional Syphilitic Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice successfully devoted to the treatment of these complaints enables me to effect cures in a few weeks in cases which have baffled others. Dr. WARD restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. The most valued blessing, manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thoroughly speedily cured. The best in Europe, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, consulting, private, secret, [illegible] and cure chronic diseases in the most [illegible] cases, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established 15 years. Those who have tried other advertisers, who promise wonders, and fail, or have been deceived by Quacks, Pretenders, Impostors, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 649 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. WARDS MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been disturbed or debilitated. As the numerous imitations of this, the original, are worthless, the privacy of a personal or written application to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 31 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Dey-st., between Church and Broadway, with a private door in the alley. Gift Hallows, evening and morning, consult with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, cures of which have been at the Hospitals, prove his skill; enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his lectures, which can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, may effectually do so by the use of Dr. Kennedy's Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years. Wholesale of PROUT & HASSANT, No. 220 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, F. C. WILLS & CO., 118 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 220 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that unrivaled remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Pile Espenet, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) late of Paris. Testimony of the medical faculty to Dr. Espenet's Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 22 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establish this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opiates, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp, which is pure. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & bottle.
Agent, New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 24 DUANE-ST., MAY BE privately consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and Secondary s diseases, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, without the use of the mercurial or other injurious medicines. Strictures of the urethra, and other seminal weaknesses, cured in a few days. Recently cured, the victims of improper treatment, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

EUROPEAN LADIES, TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.—A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, RETIRED FROM PRACTICE, HAS PLACED IN MY HANDS THE RECEIPT OF A SIMPLE VEGETABLE REMEDY, WHICH HE USED IN HIS PRIVATE PRACTICE WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS. WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, a work intended for those where family circumstances require a temporary check to be put to increase, with the most perfect safety to health, and without injury to the constitution, is now ready, and will be forwarded, on receipt of a letter inclosing 25c. in stamps. Address, Dr. WARD, No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

MINNES AND TRENICK'S FOUR TEETH CURED IN THREE DAYS BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, perfectly curing seminal weakness, sexual debility, and impotency, rendering marriage happy. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Prostration, from excessive use or in youth, required to cure, not invigorate, is in most cases permanently cured. Any one who has ruined his health by self-abuse, and feels the effects are permanently destroying disease, secret habits, Dr. POWERS' Essence is a heaven-inspiring blessing, sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 80 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC AND GULF MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
ANGLO SAXON, 1,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
The magnificent size-school Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. CHAS. MORRIS,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, or on board of the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Wed. 30.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $60.
For passage, apply to
SADEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $127 50
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship CITY OF WASHINGTON will be detained until 2 P. M. on the 26th inst.
JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Booking at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor,) The Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ..... Dec. 26
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $85; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamships
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown in land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
Ships. Tons. Commanders. To sail.
VIRGINIA ..... 1,876 Grace. Tuesday, Dec. 29.
These steamships have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and claimed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ..... $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ..... 30 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 7 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. ..... Lang,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $97. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent. United States Currency. Certificates may be obtained here for their friends from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 70 Broadway, New-York.
SADEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier (No. 46, 2d Pier above Canal-st., North River.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
For Freight or Passage, apply on
JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGNE,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
Passage having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 60 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
SHIP EDGAR A. HALL ..... Sails Dec. 29.
SHIP GEN MCCLELLAN ..... Sails Jan. 2.
FOR LONDON—LYNE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER ..... Sails Jan. 2.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts payable in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest market rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 8 South-st., N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and Brazil American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. [illegible] Mazucatto, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Passage money to Nassau $40
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
OREGON,
Capt. THOMAS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLIAMS, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE splendid steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Pier 36 East River daily at 11 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pier 40 at 2 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

A GRAND CONCERT ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1863, at the Reformed M. E. Church, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. The following talented artists will sing on the occasion: Mme. Hedwig Fringe, soprano; Miss Alice Fringe, contralto. Also, 12 other ladies and gentlemen. The piano used on the occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of C. W. Bradbury, No. 427 Broome-st., New-York. Doors open at 6, exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 3 NEW-BOWERY.—This mission is now so crowded with little wanderers that there is no room for visitors on Christmas Day, but the friends of destitute children are invited to meet in Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, and listen to short practical addresses and most beautiful music by the very interesting little urchins from the Mission. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises commence at 7½. Admittance 25 cents.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The children of this Institution have a Dinner and Tree on Christmas, the gift of one of the City churches. The dinner will be at 1½ o'clock, and immediately after, the children will go into the chapel to receive their presents from the Tree.

CHILDREN'S JUBILEE—CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—9th-st. M. E. Sunday School, near 6th-av., will give an entertaining concert. Come and see for yourselves what the children can do. Admittance, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. *Come one! Come all!!*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL—Corner of Madison and Catherine sts. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. A. MOSS BENAS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Meetings on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and other services as usual. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—SEVENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av.—Please God, there will be divine service and a sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, the ensuing THIS (CHRISTMAS) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—Services at 10 and Lecture at 3 P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The public are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
THE GRAND PRESENTATION OF THE OPERA,
MAX MARETZEK
THE NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita ..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel ..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust ..... Sig. FRANCISCO MARZOLINI
Valentine ..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles ..... Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner ..... Sig. D. COLLETTI
Martha ..... Mme. FANNY STOCKTON
TO THE PUBLIC.
The director has the pleasure to announce that in order to give eclat to the performance, Sig. BELLINI has accepted the exceptionally great part of Valentine.
CONDUCTOR ..... MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY next, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock, GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
DON GIOVANNI.
with its magnificent cast.
The regular sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Fine sts., from 9 to 4.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
MADAME STANGER,
MRS. VAN SANDT,
SIGNOR CENTHENI,
SIGNOR ABELLA,
HELMSMULLER,
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
To be procured at the music stores, including from members of the Regiment, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
On this occasion only,
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Esq.,
will recite his new poem,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.
This Poem created a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival, on the 15th inst.
MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
whose debut at the last Philharmonic Concert was so eminently successful, will perform an arrangement of Fantastic Airs, with variations, composed by her expressly for this occasion.
THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., has been engaged. C. S. GRAFULLA, Leader.
The following gentlemen have consented to act as
COMMITTEE:
L. B. Wyman, Esq. ..... J. A. Dugan, Esq.
A. J. Hull, Esq. ..... E. J. Lawton, Esq.
E. A. Lambert, Esq. ..... L. S. Mills, Esq.
and J. Van Anden, Esq.
Tickets to admit lady and gentleman, $1; ladies' (single) tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal hotels, music, drug stores, the Academy, and members of the Committee, Brooklyn; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
Positively only one more appearance of the inimitable
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Joint appearance of
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Sig. G. LOTTI,
Sig. BELLINI,
Sig. H. BIACHI,
Sig. D. COLETTI,
Sig. MULLER,
in Donizetti's immortal chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with Mozartian cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular Ticket office, and the principal hotels and music stores.
NOTICE.—In order to avoid the great crowd at the doors, two additional ticket offices and entrances will be opened on this occasion.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1863.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered:
MRS. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley,)
MISS MINA GRAEY,
MR. R. THOMAS,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. J. N. PATTISON,
MR. JOHANNES SEMIA,
MR. JAMES G. MAEDER.
Tickets Fifty cents each.
May be procured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schirmerhorn & Gillig's, No. 128 Broadway; Ashdown & Co., No. 385 Broadway; T. F. Frank, No. 578 Broadway; J. J. Maxwell, No. 64 Broad-st.; Pickard & Andrews, No. 95 Gold-st.; T. B. Brantz, No. 113 Pearl-st.; Robert Waller, No. 63 Cedar-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 6, to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 719 BROADWAY.
TWO GRAND CHRISTMAS EXHIBITIONS
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 8 o'clock.
The new exposition of Cosmoramic Views, called
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE CITY FOR LADIES,
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attended by crowds of our most elegant and refined, will make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated by a brilliancy of sunshine by the Oxygen Drummond light, 50 million. Doors open at 7; Views begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 10 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. BOKKON, Manager.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their twelfth annual performance of
THE MESSIAH.
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1863,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Miss M. BRAINERD, Soprano,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto,
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. J. E. THOMAS, Bass,
with full orchestra.
Conducting by HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Esq.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the music stores of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 533 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Bristow & Shuttleworth, No. 705 Broadway; Schirmerhorn & Luis, No. 128 Broadway; at Irving Hall, corner 16th-st. and Irving-place, and at the door on the night of performance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SURPASSING ATTRACTIONS
ON THE
POPULAR HOLIDAY
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
THE MOST
UNPARALLELED COMBINATION
OF
MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
With that popular favorite,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE HAWTHORNE,
Miss Emma Stephens, Mr. Charles Stephens, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. J. Keene, Mr. Lee, &c., &c., in the most delightful of Comedies, by Tom Taylor,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
and the most fun-provoking of Dramas,
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1863.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those who desire to witness an entertainment of unequaled charm and delight, and make truly happy the
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
should pass it with
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
at the
WINTER GARDEN,
and witness Tom Taylor's beautiful picture of English every-day life,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which, while full of startling situations and exciting effects, reaches at the same time all those hearts of which Charity which belongs to the season, that day be characterized as one of
DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORIES COMPRESSED.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE
No. 496 BROADWAY.
L. BARNUM ..... Manager.
THREE PERFORMANCES
THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY.
In the MORNING,
in the AFTERNOON,
and in the EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
At each entertainment will be presented a splendid selection of
VARIED AND EXCITING ACTS.
Novelties in future performances will be given every AFTERNOON,
introducing the greatest of equestrians,
Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and all the great Riders and Acrobats comprised in the GREAT TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

FAIRIES, APPARITIONS AND HOLIDAY SPIRITS, AT HOPE CHAPEL,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
STEREOSCOPTICON.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN.—Best of the ice. 15 minutes' walk from the ferry. Admission, Gentlemen 25 cents; Ladies and Children 10 cents. On Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 28, Schickel's National Brass Band will be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE OF THE PROGRAMME
presented at this theatre during the past week, still continues to be the
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
introducing
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD MRS. JOHN WOOD
in
TWO OF HER MOST AMUSING
AND LAUGHABLE CHARACTERS,
For the first time this season of
MADAME MANETTE ..... in ..... MISCHIEF MAKING
And for a short time only (at the repeated but numerous requests) keep on the business of her
BARBER'S SHOP,
and continue to
DRESS HAIR, TRIM BEARDS,
And every body dance
EASY SHAVING.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24,
the performance will commence with
LADIES BEWARE.
After which,
She will perform her
Written by F. C. Burnand and Mortimer Williams.
Entitled
EASY SHAVING.
Received every night with [illegible] applause.
GINNETTE ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
(the pretty barber of Islington.)
In which she will sing a new ballad.
Dressed expressly for the [illegible]
"THE MAIDEN AND THE LINNET."
Other characters by
Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. J. N. STOUDART,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and
Mr. G. H. CLARKE.
And concludes with
The musical farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Mme. Manette ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
With a medley song of all nations.
Nicholas ..... Mr. W. Davidge.
&c., &c., &c.
On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,
will be produced
For the first time in New-York,
A new play in three acts, entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear, supported by
Mr. W. E. HORNE.
Will make his first appearance this season.
Doors open at 6½. Performances begin at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

PATRIOTIC REUNION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., WILL PRESIDE.
ADDRESS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The distinguished vocalists,
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
and
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
will take part in the musical exercises.
Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.
In order that the public may be secured of the CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended:
BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.
To Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:
GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 26, (unless providentially detained,) to take the part assigned me.
H. W. BEECHER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.
To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:
GENTLEMEN: It will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.
Yours truly, JAMES T. BRADY.
VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
will be added to this
PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK.
TICKETS, 50c.
to be had of George W. Blunt, Esq., No. 170 Water-st., at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the Rooms of the Association.
No. 194 BROADWAY.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE GREAT
NATIONAL PAINTING,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND
LITERARY FRIENDS,
AT
SUNNYSIDE.
By F. O. C. DARLEY and C. SCHUPELLE.
Comprising
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS
OF
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHORS:
Washington Irving,
Fenimore Cooper, Wm. H. Prescott,
George Bancroft, H. W. Longfellow,
Fitz-Greene Halleck, Wm. C. Bryant,
Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes,
N. P. Willis, Wm. Gilmore Simms,
J. P. Kennedy, James K. Paulding,
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry T. Tuckerman.
ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1863.
CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
LES 27 SOUS DE JEAN DE MATAUDOUN.
Comedy in one act.
LA PETITE CHANTEUSE. (Adam.)
Rendered by ..... Mlle. MAILLET.
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Comedy in one act, by Theo. Barriere.
LE TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Folie Vaudeville, by Mr. Labiche.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1863.
1. LA FILLE DE L'AVARE—Comedy Vaudeville, in one act, by Sandeau.
2. LES DEUX AVEUGLES—Bouffonerie-Musicale, by Offenbach.
Ticket Office to be open at 6½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL—THEODORE THOMAS' TWELFTH PUBLIC MATINEE
AND CHRISTMAS MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 26,
Doors open at half o'clock; commence at half 3 o'clock, when the following powerful array of talent will appear:
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD, and the
Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. Mollenhauer, Violinists,
Mr. R. S. Mills, Pianist, Mr. Mollenhauer, Violoncello,
Mr. Fentanini, Harpist, Signor Abella, Accompanyist,
AND FULL ORCHESTRA
comprising the best instrumentalists, who will perform the following pieces, altogether forming one of the most attractive programmes ever presented to the public:
Symphonie in D (Symphonie), in C Minor No. 5, Beethoven's Dramatic Overture to Goethe's "Egmont," celebrated dramatic overtures Hamlet in Italia, Introduction to the third act of Wagner's Lohengrin, and
FAUST QUADRILLES! (by Finder).
NOTICE.—On this occasion (Dec. 26) each purchaser of a ticket of Admission will be presented with a copy of the Christmas Folio, five pages, composed by Mr. Charles Fradel, and dedicated to the lady patrons of Theodore Thomas' Musical Festivals, and devoted to Irving Hall. The Prices will remain as usual. Tickets 50 cents. Family and friends desiring to meet by appointment, are requested to purchase their tickets previous to the day of the Matinée.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ
SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1863,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
FAUST.
Great Romantic Opera in five acts, by G. Gounod. The Arion Society will kindly assist in the Soldiers' Chorus. The cast of the opera will be the same as performed in New-York.
In consequence of the length of the Opera, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to parquet, dress circle and balcony $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents; amphitheatre 25 cents.
The sale of reserved seats will commence in Brooklyn on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager ..... Mr. R. A. BARRE
CHRISTMAS DAY,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
THE GREAT FAIRY PIECE,
Beautiful music and scenery.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

Capture of the Ella and Anna—The Buccaneers at Halifax—Capt. Nichols in the City.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Ella and Anna* arrived up at the Navy-yard at 9 o'clock this morning, direct from Halifax. From her officers we learn particulars of her extreme peril of the Chesapeake and the glorious success that culminated in the recapture of the now-fledged pirate craft. We commence at the beginning of the cruise.

The *Ella and Anna* left the Navy-yard on the 10th inst., in command of Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding John F. Nichols, with 15 officers and men on board. She had for an armament two 12-pound howitzers and two 24-pound howitzers.

On the 12th they arrived at Bermuda, and took two pilots on board. Here they ascertained that the pirates were at Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia, 25 miles from Halifax. They at once started for this place, but on arrival, they were prevented by heavy winds from entering.

Capt. Nichols then went into Halifax and landed. Here he learned from the American Consul that the *Chesapeake* was at La Have River. He left Halifax at 11 o'clock at night on the 15th, arrived at La Have, and was informed that she had left the evening before for Lunenburgh.

At once got under way, and proceeded to that port, where Capt. Nichols learned that the *Chesapeake* was then in Mud Cove, Rogers's Harbor. Arrived off Mud Cove at 3 o'clock in the morning; disembarked powder for the howitzers, and at daybreak, did saw a boat leave for the shore.

The American flag was then run up on the *Chesapeake* with the Union down. They ran alongside her and found three men on board, two of whom had been prisoners on board. One was the First Engineer and the other the fireman.

The Chief Engineer said that he had received very good treatment. He was not allowed to leave the engine room, and a man was placed beside him constantly with a revolver pointed at his head.

No arms were found on the *Chesapeake*, except two old ear-pounders, used for firing salutes. When the *Ella and Anna* first saw the *Chesapeake*, a schooner was descried alongside supplying her with coal, which hauled off as soon as she saw the new comer.

Capt. Nichols sent a hearty cheer on board of her, and found easily enough away one of the crew, formerly a member of the Boston police, recognized as a well known New-York thief who has been in and out of lock-up time and again, and who has passed several terms in Sing Sing in blissful ignorance of the world beyond.

Of the three men found aboard the *Chesapeake*, one was a pilot, who had arrived in company with an engineer, the night before from Halifax. He was "elevated" at the time of discovery, and, like Mr. Woodies, made several declarations in favor of Paymaster's clerk, but they proved abortive and harmless. He said he was engaged to pilot the vessel to Nassau.

When the *Ella and Anna* espied the *Chesapeake*, the pirates were all in bed, and it was not until the lookout saw the steamer that they were aware that an enemy was hovering near them.

They at once took their boat and pushed for the shore, leaving on the cabin table a warm breakfast, ready to be partaken of. They had previously sold the schooner for six thousand dollars worth of the cargo, for one-sixth of the value, and the Chief Engineer said they had goods stored ashore.

The next step of Capt. Nichols was to direct his course for Boston, and after provisioning his prize, and placing a crew on board, he took the *Chesapeake* in tow.

He soon spoke the gunboat Dacotah, and was ordered by Capt. Chaser to carry the *Chesapeake* to Halifax, and leave his prisoners to the disposition of the British authorities.

He arrived at Halifax at 4 P. M. on Thursday, and on Saturday, at 3 P. M., delivered the *Chesapeake* up to the British Government. The wharf was crowded with people, as it it had been from the hour of their arrival. Benign Cousins took the prisoner captured from the schooner ashore, and was about to surrender him to the Provincial Marshal, when he jumped from the wharf into a boat in which were two men, who pulled off with him.

Like Major Bagstock, the Marshal became violently excited, (apparently,) and threatened to shoot, though whether he meant the moon or his informants cannot positively affirm. However, the crowd said "away," and he did not shoot, and neither the fugitive nor the moon were injured.

This was the last seen of the prisoner, though the officers have good reason for believing that all the pirates were prowling about Halifax when they arrived there. When the *Ella and Anna* entered the Halifax harbor with the *Chesapeake* in tow, the report was circulated that the order of things was reversed, and that the Yankee was the prisoner, a consummation most devoutly to be wished," but happily not accomplished for their detention.

The officers also believe that Capt. Baker, the chief of the pirates, visited the *Ella and Anna* while she was at Halifax, for a man was passed out to Mr. Sim, who had been on board of their vessel.

Some of the officers who went on shore were accosted with salutations more energetic than polite, and with the appellation of "Yankee" were coupled epithets less entertaining. At other times again they were in no way molested.

At the instigation of some American citizens, Capt. Baker, the pirate commander, was arrested and held in custody three days, but before they could invoke legal authority, he escaped.

It is generally believed that the British Government will deliver the *Chesapeake* up, as the citizens of Halifax and the Press seem to consider her seizure a piratical act.

The *Ella and Anna* sailed on Saturday for Boston. During her cruise she has experienced most inclement weather, and Commander Nichols is deserving of her highest eulogy for the zeal with which he sought in face of all obstacles to find the Chesapeake.

Every step was followed with all possible dispatch, and his crew and subordinates speak in high terms of his courage and seamanship. It is reported that a higher position awaits him in consideration of his recent exploit, and no one will regret to learn that such is the case.

The following are the names of the officers who sailed on board the *Chesapeake*:

Volunteer Lieut.-Com.—JOHN F. NICHOLS.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—WM. McGEAGH.
Acting Ensign—E. K. SNOW.
Ensigns—J. D. CLARK and J. R. COGSWELL.
Acting First Asst.-Engineer—A. J. MOSES.
Acting Second Asst.-Engineer—JOHN McCOURT.
Acting Third Asst.-Engineer—W. G. GRIFFIN.
Acting Third Asst.-Engineer—R. B. DEAN.
Acting Third Asst.-Engineer—W. BERRIMAN.
Gunner, A. WILSON; Acting Master's Mate, D. C. HARRINGTON; Paymaster's Clerk, DARA PARR.

THE PIRATES' ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

From the Halifax Citizen, Dec. 17.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the present excited state of the public mind regarding the recent capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*, a few simple facts may correct the erroneous statements circulated by interested parties to embitter the minds of those who take no part in their sympathies to the Southern cause. The *Chesapeake* was captured by Southern officers under a legal commission issued by Southern authorities. The parties took the risk, by passing through the Federal states of being captured, and would undoubtedly have been treated as spies. They procured their arms in New-York, and, as correctly stated, took passage on the steamer. They knew the strength of the crew—16 men. They had to risk the number of passengers on board assisting the crew, who were all armed with revolvers. The vessel carried two pieces of cannon. When the moment for capture had arrived, three of the party entered the engine-room, the engineer and two firemen being there. The order to surrender was answered by the engineer rapidly discharging his revolver and wounding one of the Southerners, who instantly fired in return, disabling the engineer. The party on deck demanded of the mate and Captain their instant surrender, and upon their resisting, fired a few shots, not so much with the view of injuring them as to induce them to submit quietly. After the capture, and at the request of the officers, that they would make no attempt at recapture, they were permitted to go about the vessel as they pleased, a guard being placed to prevent surprises.

On being landed, which was done to accommodate the passengers and crew, at St. John, they testified to their expressions of gratitude for the handsome manner in which they had been treated. Their private property was all given to them, they selecting it themselves, from those who were without funds were supplied by the Southerners. The Captain took all the nautical instruments, as he said they were his own private property.

It was well known that this vessel would soon have all the Federal cruisers after her; that the act would be denounced by every Northern sympathizer, and the Government would be besieged with applications to prevent her from obtaining any supplies. The necessity for her appropriating the British Coast might have been avoided, but the passengers would have been carried a great distance out of their course by so doing. The people of this Province have furnished the cruising and supplying Federal vessels, and it would be indeed hard if similar privileges were denied to this Confederate prize. She came on this coast under cover of night, and there can be but little doubt but that her movements, as well as her crew, are watched by the Southern sympathizers, who are ever on the alert to hunting her down by telegraph, keeping all the others apprised, and the reporters at their posts day and night, Sabbath as well as week days, that her whereabouts may be at once communicated to the Yankee gunboats; in fact, the whole Province made a police for the Federal government, with orders that the telegraph on the Sabbath should only be used for this purpose, and no messages received or sent which might warn or befriend the prize steamer or her officers. The telegraph lines are owned by Americans; still such should give them no exclusive privileges over the people of this Province or the general public, and a message sent by a Confederate should be as sacred as if sent by a Federal. Your allusion to the Fenian Brotherhood has no parallel or comparison to the case; they are not a separate nation; they are not recognized by the world as belligerents.

Privateering has always been a cherished right with the Americans, and this affair is but just retribution on a small scale.

There is a mistake also as regards numbers. Thirteen was the number of Confederates, whilst the crew were 16, with six passengers. The crew were all armed with revolvers. They expressed on leaving the ship, gratitude for the manner in which they were treated after the capture. The name is Jones and not Brown.

INDEX.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEIZURE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS STEAMER.

Contraband Goods Found on Board.

A CORTLANDT-STREET HOUSE IMPLICATED.

Arrest of Suspected Parties.

Surveyor ANDREWS having received information that the steamer *George Crimmell*, which plies between here and New-Orleans, and which was to have sailed yesterday, was going to take out a quantity of contraband goods, detailed several officers in his department to watch her on Wednesday night. Late in the night the officers saw a cart loaded with barrels drive up to the wharf where the steamer lay, when the barrels were hoisted on board. Before they were put into the hold the officers made their appearance and ordered them to be put back on the wharf. On examination they were found to contain powder and percussion caps, surrounded with potatoes. Early yesterday morning, Surveyor ANDREWS and his Deputy, Mr. THOS. J. BROWN, boarded the steamer and took possession of her. Soon afterward Marshal MURRAY, with several of his Deputies, visited the steamer in pursuit of some noted characters who were expected to sail on her at 9 o'clock. Several of them subsequently came on board and were arrested by the Marshal. The carman who drove the barrels to the steamer had meantime been followed up, and from him it was ascertained that the contraband goods were packed at a well-known house in Cortlandt-street, and that several more barrels were in waiting there to be carried to the steamer, had not the first load been seized. Mr. BROWN, by order of the Surveyor, seized the place in Cortlandt-street, and now holds possession of it. The officers of the steamer are also said to be implicated. The Government authorities are determined to break up the contraband trade with the rebels, which has been carried on to great extent in this City, and this is a good beginning. The persons arrested will have a hearing before a United States Commissioner on Saturday. The steamer belongs to the firm of H. B. CRESWELL & Co.

CHRISTMAS.

The good old Christmas Holiday is again upon us, and, thanks to the clerk of the weather, its advent this year is seasonable. Old Boreas, with his icy breath, has come to time, and although he is somewhat boisterous this year, and kicks up rather too much dust, yet there is music in his wintry voice as he goes howling round the street corners and through the branches of the leafless trees. It may be a dismal song to the shivering outcast or to the indoor poor, who cannot buy coal at $10 a ton; but, thanks to Christian charity and to the land of plenty in which we live, these unfortunates make up the exception and not the rule. The great mass of the loyal liberty-loving Christian people of these Northern States, notwithstanding the costly war, are yet in a condition to enjoy the Christmas time, as of old, and amidst their enjoyment to aid the suffering around them, and commiserate the condition of our blinded enemies. Seldom, in this City, has the Christmas festival been ushered in with more gayety and exuberance of joy. From early morning, yesterday, until late into the night, all the business streets were thronged with people making preparations for the holiday. "Santa Claus" was never more liberal in his purchases, and savory meats were hung in the chimney-corner with a more confiding faith than last night. In all the Episcopal and Catholic churches, the festivities of Christmas Eve were celebrated on the greatest and most imposing scale. In the neighborhood of Grand-street and the Bowery, the horse played their part, as usual, during the night, only more so. There was unlimited shooting of the gay in the Central Park, and on all the ponds in and about the City, and everybody, young and old, enjoyed himself as best pleased his fancy.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction made abundant provisions for celebrating Christmas in the different institutions under their charge, and many are the hearts that will be made glad today, through their kindly consideration. Beside these, the City's children, there are many poor boys and girls in our midst, who will have to depend on individual charity for their Christmas dinner, and for such tokens of kindness as may remind them of the beautiful significance of this Christian Anniversary. St. Santa Claus descends the chimneys of the poor, but there are thousands of Christian men and women in this City who daily enter the abodes of poverty on errands of love and charity, and never were their faces more welcome than they will be to-day.

The Death of Gen. Corcoran.

By advices from Fairfax Court-house, we have learned the causes of the death of Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN. On the afternoon of the 22d inst., Gen. MEAGHER, who was paying a visit to Gen. CORCORAN, was to return to Washington, when Gen. CORCORAN, and some members of his Staff, concluded to accompany him. After leaving Gen. MEAGHER at the station, it was suggested to Gen. CORCORAN to ride Gen. MEAGHER's horse, which he did. When near the headquarters of Gen. CORCORAN, those who accompanied him held in their horses, while he rode on. *In a short time his friends came to a small gully, near* the General's headquarters, and found that the horse had fallen upon him, and that he lay there senseless. They immediately carried him to his headquarters, where he was bled by the doctors in attendance. He gave a sigh on being bled, but never spoke after the accident occurred.

On hearing of the death of Gen. CORCORAN, the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment held a meeting at Frenchy's Hotel, when it was agreed to attend the funeral in a body. The following are the orders issued by Col. BAGLEY:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., ROOSEVELT HOUSE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—Having learned with profound regret of the death of Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, and feeling that all the officers and men of this command share with me in deploring the melancholy event, and also that it will afford them a sad gratification to take part in the obsequies of one whose connection with this regiment was so distinguished and honorable, therefore the Sixty-ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby ordered to assemble in full uniform, with overcoat, at the Regimental Armory, at 8 o'clock A. M., on the 27th inst., to attend the funeral of the late Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

Capt. Theodore Kelly, of Co. A, with his command, will meet the body on its arrival and escort it to the City Hall, and detail a sufficient guard to protect it.

The Field and Staff will report dismounted, at the same time and place.

The Veteran Commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at the same place at 7½ o'clock A. M. By order of

JAMES BAGLEY, Colonel Commanding.
JNO. McKEON, Adjutant.

Gen. SANFORD will cover a brigade to do the honors at the funeral.

The Fenian Brotherhood will make arrangements to attend the funeral in a body, as will also the various Irish Societies in the City.

The remains left Fairfax Court-house yesterday at noon, and will arrive in this City at 7 A. M., to-day, when Capt. KELLY's company of the Sixty-ninth regiment will meet and escort the remains to the City Hall.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The United States steamer *Honeysuckle* left this port yesterday for the South Atlantic Squadron. The United States steamers *Pocahontas*, *Kennebec* and *Neptune* left for their posts on the Narrows and Sandy Hook. The *Mohican* and *Potosi* are ordered to go in commission, and depart as soon as possible. All these vessels are fully manned, notwithstanding the scarcity of sailors, and each has a proper complement of officers. Several other steamers preparing for duty at the Navy-yard to go to sea, and will be ready next week.

ARRIVAL OF MEN-OF-WAR AT BOSTON.

The United States steamer *Cornelia*, Capt. BRACK, arrived at this port to-day, from Halifax. The United States steamer *Acacia* sailed in company with this vessel for Boston, but was obliged to put back in consequence of her fires becoming clogged by using soft coal.

THE IRON-CLAD RE D'ITALIA.

This vessel is now ready for sea, and will leave, it is thought, on Friday night, on a trial trip destined to test her merits as a sea-going vessel. Some gentlemen connected with the construction of her hull and engines, several officers of the Italian Navy and some members of the New-York press will go in her. She will probably be gone three or four days, during which time her engines will be worked to their full power.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Naval Retiring Board is still in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, and has just got through with the case of Commodore Perrot. Yesterday it adjourned for the Christmas holidays, and will meet again when they are over. The list of the officers retired by this Board will be published in the *Navy Register*, to be issued next week from the Navy Department, and such names as are omitted will be published in this department next week.

The Monitors at Fort Monroe.

As admirable models and elocutionary enter-

tainment was given on Wednesday evening, by the Sabbath School of the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Cherry-street. The church, which is not a small one, was thronged by an audience who were delighted and had reason to be, with the performances of the great choir of youth, consisting of more than 200 children, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE W. PIERCE, the leader of the music in the Church, and the Superintendent of the Sabbath School. A recitation of the Concert was called for, and is appointed at the same place, for next Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The New-York Port Society continues its ministerial labors, by its Mariners' Church, Seamen's Schools, Reading-rooms, Libraries, and other means, to promote the welfare of seamen and their families—as it has done for more than 60 years, being almost enough to be a twin sister of the American Bible Society.

The circular and reports of the New-York Port Society show at once its great usefulness and its need of funds. It has a claim upon all our citizens, and might justly receive a Christmas and New-Year's donation from old and young.

The Sanitary Fair—A Warning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for your mention of the Sanitary Fair in your paper of this day. Will you now have the goodness of warning all good people of New-York not to give anything to "ladies" or "gentlemen" who are already going about cheating the citizens by making collections in money or asking for articles to be sent to their address? The knowledge of this fact ought to be widely spread. The Executive Committee of the ladies, or the gentlemen's Committee, will publish in due time the proper places and persons to whom questions may be sent or gifts.

Important Order as to Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, on and after the 5th day of January, 1864, no United States bounty other than the one hundred dollars authorized by the law of July 22, 1861, promulgated in General Order No. 49 of that year, will be paid to any soldier enlisting or re-enlisting, veteran volunteer, or otherwise. This order does not affect the bounties paid by States, cities or parties other than the United States.

By Command of Major-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen.
Official:
WILSON BARROW, Capt. and A. D. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—The story published in one of yesterday's dailies, that Supervisor BLUNT had resigned the position of Chairman of the Volunteering Committee, is untrue. Mr. BLUNT has not resigned, but has threatened to do so, and it was upon this fact, doubtless, that the report of his resignation having some originated. The threat to resign grew out of the same misunderstanding with Supervisors TYLER and PURDY—two other members of the same Committee—in regard to negro enlistments. On Wednesday, these three gentlemen investigated some case concerning a negro recruit, the facts of which have not been made known, but in which Mr. BLUNT's judgment was overruled by the other two gentlemen. The full Committee are to meet on Saturday, when the whole matter probably will be reviewed. Rumors were rife at the City Hall yesterday, that the Deputy Comptroller, WM. E. WARREN, Esq., had resigned that position for a much more lucrative position in commercial life. On inquiring of the Comptroller, Mr. BARNUM, as to the truth of the reports, he said Mr. WARREN had not resigned, and intimated that he would not do so until he (Mr. BARNUM) should desire him to—a proceeding which, it was further intimated, was not the least likely to occur. The reports arose, from the fact that Mr. WARREN has been tendered the Presidency of the International Fire Insurance Company, a new organization, with the handsome capital of $1,000,000. Mr. WARREN's withdrawal from the Comptroller's office would be a great loss to the public and to the Comptroller—a fact very generously and cheerfully admitted by Mr. BARNUM himself. As a financier, accountant and statistician, supported by inexhaustible energy and unremitting industry, Mr. WARREN has no superior. It was these qualifications that led to his appointment as Deputy Comptroller by the late Mr. HAWS, and his retention in the position by Mr. BARNUM.

CHRISTMAS EVE AT TRINITY CHURCH.—The Christmas Holidays were inaugurated by the usual Christmas Eve celebration at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. Ringing out with joyous peals of music from harmonious bells, with carols, songs and laughter of happy children, Old Trinity annually says to Wall-street, "Christmas is here; *Vanitas Vanitatum*," and Wall-street closes its ledgers and cash-books and goes home, thinking of the empty stockings hanging by the chimney-side, and how if nature abhors a vacuum, young Wall-street abhors it, too, especially in his Christmas stocking. At 2½ o'clock the Chimes commenced, Mr. JAMES E. AYRTON, ringing the following melodies on the Better No. 1—Fantasia, composed for Trinity Church Chimes, by George F. Bristow. No. 2—Christmas Carol, Silent Night, Holy Night. No. 3—Evening Bells. No. 4—Christmas Carol. No. 5—Christmas Carol, The Christmas Tree. No. 6—Vesper Hymn. The services in the Church commenced at 3 o'clock, with the Psalms for the 5th day, chanted by the choir as usual. At the close of the evening prayer, Mr. CUTLER's carol, "The Christmas Tree," was sung by the children of the Sunday School, Master HOFFMAN taking the solo parts. The Rev. MORGAN DIX, Rector of Trinity, then delivered a short address to the children, after which they marched in procession to the *Christmas Tree, and each child received a beautiful* and appropriate present. The Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, laurel, &c., and the Christmas Tree brilliantly illuminated and festooned with ribbons and gifts, attracted a great deal of attention. The Church was crowded to excess by members of the congregation and strangers. The church will be open this morning, services commencing at 11 o'clock.

ROBBED OF HIS MONEY.—Officer RHODES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested a woman named LIZZIE BEITZ, at No. 126 Greenwich-street, at a late hour on Wednesday night. The arrest was made on the complaint of ROBERT JORDAN, of No. 145 Washington-street, who alleges that LIZZIE stole his wallet, containing $40, and, after abstracting the money, she returned the wallet to Mr. JORDAN. The latter, in his complaint made before Justice Osborne, 1st, states that he saw the accused take the money from his pocket. Down Washington, the proprietor of the house in Greenwich-street, appeared at the Tombs yesterday, for the purpose of advocating LIZZIE's cause, when, to his surprise, he was taken into custody, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and held for examination. LIZZIE was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The children at the Five Points House of Industry are to have their dinner and gifts to-day, as usual, from their old and tried friends. The church, who give the dinner, and the great tree loaded with a present for every one of the hundreds of children connected with the house, are only repeating a benevolence which they have shown for years. It costs something, but they do not think it too much for the happiness it affords to the representatives of the Bale of Bethlehem. The hour of dinner, &c., will be seen in the notice in our columns.

SERVICES TO-DAY.—This morning there will be services in nearly all the Episcopal Churches. At St. Bartholomew's, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street, the sermon will be preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COOKE. A grand musical service has been prepared by Dr. CHARLES W. BEAKES, the eminent vocal teacher, and organist of the Church.

YOUNG OFFENDERS.—JOHN WYNN, aged 12 years, and another boy of about the same age, were taken into custody by Officer MCCOMBS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on the charge of stealing two barrels of flour and one barrel of kerosene oil from GILBERT OAKLEY, of No. 115 West-street. They were committed to the Tombs for examination.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Christian Alliance Sunday School, Rev. Mr. GOSS, will hold its annual festival at 10½ o'clock in Hope Chapel, Broadway. Addresses, singing of appropriate pieces and giving of presents will constitute the order of exercises.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The United States Marshal and his deputies are enforcing in the most rigorous manner the new passport system. A large number of vessels have already returned from Sandy Hook to obtain such credentials as are now required before going to sea.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—MARY STELLAR was arrested, charged with stealing $25 worth of clothing from MELISTA SUMMERVAIL, of No. 34 Eldridge-street. The accused was taken before Justice Osborne, and committed for examination. The stolen property was all recovered.

CHRISTMAS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—It is the intention of the sailors at the Navy-yard to celebrate to-day with dinners on board of their respective vessels. The fare, judging from the preparations that have been made, will have "a merry Christmas."

RESUMED WORK.—The workmen who struck at the shipyard of Messrs. Secor & Co., in Jersey City, have resumed work. The iron gunboat *Montauk* and three monitors are being built, and will probably be ready for service in two months.

CONGREGATION.—The First German Baptist Chapel of Rev. Dr. SCHAIBLE, No. 214 East Four-

teenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, will be closed this evening at 7½ o'clock.

LANDING AT CASTLE GARDEN.—Several Germ[illegible] emigrant vessels and others have determined, after obtaining the necessary permission from the City, to build a landing at the Battery at their own expense.

ICE ON THE NORTH RIVER.—A large quantity of broken ice made its appearance on the North River yesterday. At many points it was dangerous for small boats to venture.

BURNS RESULT.—The portion of the warehouse carried away by the *Resolute*, at the new steamship docks in Hoboken, is being rebuilt.

"TURN OVER A NEW LEAF."—At the beginning of a new year, is a good time to fix upon a course of life, which shall lead "onward and upward;" a date, on which to form new resolutions for personal improvement, and to decide on a permanent pursuit. But the question arises, "What can I do best?" Shall it be mercantile, manufacturing, professional, or artistic? Who can decide this question, on which depends success or failure? We answer: You may consult the clergy, the lawyers, the physicians, each of whom will reply, We cannot tell; you must first try this, that, and you may then learn. But a competent Phrenologist will decide at once what is your natural sphere, and what you can do best. Examinations daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 561 Eleventh-st., near Grand.
H. L. CURRIE.

(Advertisement.)

MRS. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady is delighted with them, and they have become indispensable. Godey's Lady's Book for January, says: "We have lately seen a very useful article invented and introduced by Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway, New-York, called the Dress Elevator, and is so arranged that by it the skirt can be uniformly raised all round at a moment's notice. The Elevator is hooked around the waist inside the dress; cords come from it and are secured to buttons which pass through the dress; the skirt is then drawn forward and secured, or it may be merely held by the hand. These Elevators are sold at only 50 cents each, and are mailed free on receipt of the price.

(Advertisement.)

BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPHS.—The method of protecting the doors and windows of our residences from burglary by electricity, as suggested by Mr. J. HOWARD, No. 289 Broadway, is worthy of a candid consideration. It has been in use for four or five years on houses for several months, and we have the fullest confidence in its usefulness and efficiency: Edward Dodge, (firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers,) No. 51 Wall-street; J. B. Verplanck, (firm of Trevor & Colgate, Bankers,) No. 67 Wall-street; H. A. Tucker, (firm of Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers,) No. 8 Broad-street; Gen. Philip S. Crooke, No. 241 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; John A. Scott, Judge Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

(Advertisement.)

The best Coffee for family use or for invalids is KENT'S East India Coffee. It has twice the strength of Java, equal flavor, and is sold in packages at 30 cents per pound. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 164 Reade-st., New-York.

(Advertisement.)

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WANAMAKER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience, by the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 100 Broadway.

A silver medal was awarded to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine, at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, being the highest premium.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steamship *McClellan*, from New-Orleans, &c.—Col. Mansfield, Capt. Prall, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Joyce, Capt. Jones, all of U. S. A.; Capt. Rogers, Capt. Wright, Lieut. Ellis, Hall and Andrews, and 26 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 24.—In steamship *Celtic*, for Liverpool—Miss Silva Bergan, William H. Steel, George S. Hubbell, Andrew Fernando, Pierre Sculwick, Felipe Carvajal, Miss Fernando, Pierre Sculwick, Felipe Carvajal, Miss Isabella Brinsmade, Mr. Joseph Gibbs, Mrs. Ann W. Gibbs, Miss Prendale, Wm. Hampson, Rev. Jas. Boyce, Mrs. Elina Birch, Jos. Mrs. Solomon Hodgt, John Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Billingham, W. Henry Bradshaw, Alfred Nicholson, J. Adams, Samuel Caron, John Class, Thomas Francis, H. Gaynor, Alfred Jodfys, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cass and child, Miss Eliza Cass, John Cass, Parkell Arnotd, Joseph Taylor, John Brown, Herman Enoch, Jr. Sharpe, and others in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises. 5 31
TIDE WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 38 | Gov. Island... 8 24 | Hell Gate...10 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Ship Adele, (Haner,) Chaisse, Antwerp, William T. Schmidt's Son.
Barks Ald, (Br.,) Edwards, Para, G. S. Coit; Hondras, (Br.,) Dixon, Vera Cruz, T. Alexander & Sons.
Schooners Del. Lester, Perry, New-Bedford, J. Ferguson; Rachel Hodden, Portland, J. F. Havilland; A. Fancout & C. Whildon, Chester, Cohasset, H. S. Hackett & Son; Dr. Franklin, Champlin, Norwich, H. S. Rocket & Son; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Little Egg Harbor, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. W. Marvy, Barrett, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Gonzoo, Foster, Machias, T. M. Hughes; Mary and Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, J. A. Cook; Lamartine, Johnson, Dover, Hilton, E. J. Small & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Horton, Halifax, E. J. & C. A. De Wolf.
Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer McClellan, Gray, New-Orleans 14th inst., Pensacola 18th, at 9 P. M. Key West 19th, with mails, passengers and specie. Had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.
Steamer Rigles Torrens, Riley, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 16, with oats to J. Maxwell.
Steamer Farrell, Baker, Newbern, N. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Brig Caledonia, Sawyer, Hillsboro, N. S., 18 ds., with spindstones to D. S. Tyler & Co.
Brig Warren, Smith, Boston 3 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr. Julia Newhall, Trott, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with heading to E. W. Griffin.
Schr. Okolona, (Pilot,) Wheeler, Key West 8 ds., in ballast to master.
Schr. Lottie Hammond, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Cornwallis 14 ds., with potatoes to master.
Schr. E. D. Tribou, Foley, New-Haven.
Schr. Nautilus, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime.
WIND—Sunset, N. E.
BELOW—Br. schr. Susan Jane.

Sailed.

Steamship Ariel, for Aspinwall.
Steamship Celtic, for London.

Miscellaneous.

The ship W. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, remains in the same position, with the exception of sinking a little in the sand. This morning 800 casks were sent down to her, which, with the assistance of the three steam-pumps on board, it is expected she will be floated off.

The New-York and Philadelphia via the Raritan and Delaware Canal, have discontinued their bring for the season, owing to the canal being frozen up. There are two or three boats on this side that may possibly get through.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Arr. schr. Henry Elliott, from Port-au-Prince and St. Marcs.

Spoken, &c.

Steamship Cambria, hence for Havana, 19th inst., off Sombrero.

Foreign Ports.

(PER ASIA.)

Arrived from New-York—19th inst., Nereid at Kingstown; 6th, Starbucker, Mary, Cassidy, Shubrick, and William Henry, at Cadiz; 5th, Anna Margaretha at Antwerp; Der Friede, at Sicily.

Arrived from Georgetown, D. C.—16th inst., Catharina at Liverpool.

The Amazelle, from Biloide for Newport, R. I., has put into Queenstown leaky, and with bulkhead and mainmast cut away.

The Royal Middy, from Bristol and Queenstown, has returned to Queenstown with loss of mainmast.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 12.

Arrived from New-York—Darmouthian at Cadiz.
Arrived from Boston—Mount Nick, at Cadiz.

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[Elihu Burritt.]
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